

THE HINDOO PATRIOT.

With which is incorporated the Indian Field.

PUBLISHED EVERY MONDAY.

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CALCUTTA:—MONDAY, JULY 23, 1883.

Per Annum in Advance.
TOWN.....11-8
MOFUSSIL.....13-4

THE WEEK.

MONDAY, 16TH JULY.

THE PIONEER thus notices Miss Nightingale's paper on the zemindar and the ryot read at the East India Association:

Miss Nightingale's claim to the admirations and respect of Englishmen does not in any way rest upon the value of her opinions on subjects such as the Bengal Rent Bill; and it would be discountenanced and offensive to apply to the well-meant outpourings of spirit of a benevolent and venerable lady criticism such as would be devoted to the utterances of a responsible public man. At the same time it must frankly be said that Miss Nightingale was very ill advised to take part, and especially such a completely one-sided part, in such a discussion. Exaggeration on one side almost invariably leads to equal exaggeration on the other, and we may fairly set Miss Nightingale's picture of the ryot, "overcrowded" and "morally and physically deteriorating" day by day, against that of the subsequent speakers who painted the Bengal zamindar as the *beau ideal* of a landlord.

Yes, Miss Nightingale mistook her vocation by reading that paper at the East India Association.

Referring to the debate on the above paper the *Pioneer* says: "The most remarkable thing about the discussion which followed was the way in which each speaker contradicted his predecessor. On the whole the advocates of the zemindars seem to have had the best of it; but the arguments and statements on both sides were equally exaggerated and overcharged, and equally unlikely to lead the meeting to any sound conclusion."

THE PIONEER in the same article thus describes the present condition of the Bengal ryot:

Whatever evidence there may be to show that the ryot is much better off now than he was in the last generation. Sir Ashley Eden was one of the principal authors of the Rent Bill, and as such was certainly not likely to weaken the case for it; but after a tour through the eastern districts he bore emphatic testimony to the improvement in the comforts and position of the ryot. The state of things in Behar may not be, and indeed notoriously is not, so satisfactory; but even in Behar there is not a scintilla of evidence to prove the moral or physical deterioration of the ryot. As to "overcrowding," to people who know the conditions under which the Behar ryot lives, the kind of house he inhabits and the use he puts it to, and the ease with which he can construct a new mansion or series of mansions whenever he is so minded, the mere fact of such an argument being brought forward is of no slight significance. The Bengal ryot, on the whole, is at least as well off as the English agricultural labourer, and it can do no good to be continually painting him as the helpless victim of systematic and diabolical tyranny.

THE SAME PAPER thus paints the zemindar:

After all the zamindar is not a separate species of the human race, but behaves pretty much as other people would do in his position. Occasionally he may be influenced by sentiment. If well off, he may like to be popular amongst his people, and be content not to disturb the tenants on his estates needlessly; and elsewhere sentiment of a different character may come into play as he may object to have his property destroyed or his house set on fire by a recalcitrant tenantry, or to have his own and his servants' skulls cracked with lathes when they attempt to collect rents. But, on the whole, the Bengal zamindar looks to his own interest and endeavours to get as much out of his land as he can. Is not this what the Irish landlord does, or rather did? And is not this what the English landlord is now doing? Can anyone point to a class of landlords in any country in the world who do not look primarily to their own interest? It is perfectly absurd to blame the Bengal zamindar for doing what anyone else in his position would have done. Then, again, it can only do harm to bring forward arguments as to the increase of rent as compared with revenue since the Permanent Settlement, and to hold up the zamindars to execration as having robbed the helpless ryots of all this money. As a matter of fact most of the land of Bengal has changed hands, much of it many times over, since the Permanent Settlement; and many landlords merely enjoy from their rents a fair rate of interest on the money they have invested in the purchase of their estates.

THE BOMBAY Correspondent of the *Allahabad* paper brings to notice a remarkable Commissariat Case. Tenders were invited by the Bombay Commissariat for the supply of Indian manufactured Porter and Pale Ale, for five years, at certain specified stations. There were three Indian firms that competed—the Crown Brewery Company of Mussoorie, the Nilgiri Brewery Company, and the Murree Brewery Company. When the hour came for the opening of the envelopes containing the tenders it was noticed by the Agents of the Murree Company, who were present, that the Commissariat Officer entered the room with two of the envelopes, that should have been sealed, open in his hand. These were the tenders of the Crown and Nilgiri Companies. The irregularity having been noted by the Murree Company's Agents, they submitted on the same day a protest to the Commissariat Officer, pointing out that theirs was the only tender fulfilling the terms of the advertisement. On a further inquiry it was

ascertained moreover that there was another flaw in the Crown Company's tender, namely, that it was not accompanied by the required receipt for the earnest-money. It is stated that these facts are not denied by the Bombay Commissariat. Nevertheless no action was taken upon the representations made, and on the 7th April the Directors of the Murree Company felt themselves compelled to lay the whole case before His Excellency the Viceroy, withdrawing, at the same time, altogether from the competition, that their motives for moving in the matter might not be open to misinterpretation. The Government of India made an enquiry, and informed the Murree Company, that it has been ascertained that the tenders for the supply of Beer were opened by the Commissariat Officer at Bombay before the stipulated time by a mere mistake, and that the Government of India, after the fullest enquiry, are satisfied that the imputation of bad faith made by the Directors is unjustifiable. The Bombay correspondent however significantly adds—the tender of the Crown Company for Neemuch and Nusseerabad was eventually accepted at a sum of Rs. 30,000 higher than the rates offered by the Murree Company. Has all this come to the knowledge of Major Baring?

THE SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN gives some facts relating to the manufacture of fiddle-strings, and says:—"The name 'catgut' as applied to the animal fibre strings, is altogether a misnomer. The cat is in nowise responsible for the string, and, much as the fact is to be deplored, the manufacturers of such strings refuse to utilise cats for the supply of their material. Violin strings, and all sorts that come under the general head of 'gut,' are made from the entrails of lambs and cattle, from the delicate threads used for sewing racket-ball covers up to the half-inch thick round belts. After the lamb is seven months old its entrails are no longer fit for making strings for violins; consequently this branch of the manufacture can only be carried on a few months in each year. The only man who now carries it on in America says that he cannot, without tariff protection, compete with the cheap labour of Germany and France, and he is going to give it up."

TUESDAY, 17TH JULY.

WE ACKNOWLEDGED in our last the receipt of Babu Mohesh Chunder Ghose's book on the treatment of children under the Homœopathic system, Part III. This part brings to completion a valuable and comprehensive treatise on the Homœopathic treatment of diseases of children. We need not say how our little ones suffer from the ordinary heroic treatment, and what an inestimable blessing Homœopathy is to them. But the regular Homœopathic practitioner is a rare commodity in this country, and under such circumstances any book that places in the hands of intelligent parents and amateur practitioners sound and practical directions for the Homœopathic treatment of diseases of children, cannot but be welcome. We therefore gladly commend this book as a valuable domestic companion.

MR. JEVERILALL YAJNIC of Bombay, who among other things is well-known as a man of strong common sense, has vindicated his common sense by carrying a motion to lop off an excrescence of the Bombay Corporation—the Pawn-broker's Bank.

WE ARE EXCEEDINGLY sorry to record the death of Mr. Anderson Souttar at Bombay. He was a Calcutta Barrister and acted for some time as a Magistrate of this town.

TRUTH says, "both Lord Lorne and Lord Dufferin are desirous to come to India. Between the two it would be ridiculous to hesitate. Lord Dufferin is an exceedingly able and experienced man. Lord Lorne is *le mari de sa femme*." In Bengali parlance Lord Lorne would be called—*Jamai Babu*!

ON THE recommendation of the Punjab Government, the Royal Humane Society has awarded a bronze medal and certificate to Noor, the boatman of Dhera Ghazi Khan, who saved the lives of two children from drowning in the river Indus, during a heavy storm in July last.

THE SOCIETY OF FRIENDS has repealed the prohibition of the marriage of first cousins, which has

been in force in that body for nearly two hundred years.

THE EXPERIMENT of reclaiming the Mogiah Domes, a class of hardened criminals in Champaran, which has been under trial by the Inspector-General of Police during the last seven or eight months, appears to have proved successful. Plots of land have been granted them, and small sums of money advanced by Government to enable them to purchase agricultural implements. They are said to be following up their agricultural labours, and to be gradually becoming an industrial class of men.

A YOUNG Mahratta woman named Cassee, living in Bombay, lately gave birth to a curiously formed infant which might afford the writer of the recent essay on "The Coming Man" a text for a new discourse. The child's body was covered with hair and its legs were fashioned something after the style of a monkey's arms. On the crown of the head there was a horn-like substance, and a tooth, two or three inches in length, protruded from the mouth. The child died soon after birth and its body was taken charge of by the police.

WEDNESDAY, 18TH JULY.

THE FINAL interment of the remains of John Howard Payne, the author of "Home, Sweet Home," has taken place at Oakhill Cemetery, near Washington, with imposing ceremonies. A distinguished gathering was present, including President Arthur, several members of the Cabinet, diplomatists, and Federal judges. The procession of carriages extended the length of the Capital. It was witnessed by a throng of all ranks in society. Only 2,000 people were admitted to the grounds. There was a great deal of martial music, and many soldiers, both of the regulars and the militia, marched in the procession with reversed arms. Altogether, it was a strange contrast to Payne's obscure life.

A RECENT number of the *Graphic* contains a sketch of the Bombay meeting in favour of the Jurisdiction Bill. The picture is a fairly good one, and the representation of the Hon. Budroodeen Tyabjee, who is supposed to be addressing the meeting, is easily recognizable. The gentleman who sends the sketch states that the gathering "was the most good natured and merry meeting" he had ever been at.

A PETITION bearing 35,000 signatures has been presented to Government by the inhabitants of the Tanna district, complaining of the stringency of the provisions of the Bombay Abkaree Act of 1878, and praying for a mitigation of the hardships inflicted by that Act. The petitioners point out that toddy is highly prized as a beverage and as a cheap article of food, but that owing to the heavy system of taxation in vogue and by the grant of a monopoly for the production and sale of the liquor, the poorer classes have been obliged to restrict their consumption of the article. The evils of the monopoly system are pointed out, and the petitioners ask that the old system may be reverted to of allowing owners of trees to draw and sell toddy in consideration of the payment of a reasonable fee for each toddy-producing tree. It is believed that if this is done, the revenue of Government will profit rather than suffer, and that drunkenness will decrease as people will not be compelled to drink mowra liquor to such an extent as at present.

WE REPRODUCE from the *Times of India* the following amusing story of a mistake, which comes from the United States:—A hotel-keeper living at Raleigh, in North Carolina, recently broke one of his bar-room windows, and, being unable to get the damage repaired in his own town, he wrote off to New York for a pane of glass of the required size. The measurement was 22in. by 32in.; but in his haste, Boniface wrote "feet" instead of "inches," and in consequence his order rather astonished the glass-makers of the Empire City. They could not, they soon discovered, manufacture a sheet so large; and, bearing in mind the magnitude and apparent importance of the order, they at once telegraphed to France for what they required. A Paris manufacturer happened to be able to roll a sheet of the necessary superficies, and at the earliest possible moment he did so, and shipped the result to New York.

In due time the huge parcel, which, on account of its size could not be forwarded by rail, reached its destination; and on opening it, the hotelkeeper found a mass of glass an inch thick and as large as the floor of a banquet hall. But, what was still worse, the Paris manufacturer's bill came to more than 3,000 dols.; and the charges for transport and insurance amounted to nearly half as much again. What course Boniface adopted is not stated. Probably he either committed suicide, or made arrangements for exhibiting his purchase to all comers at fifty cents a head.

THE LATEST NEWS from the Beluchistan Agency is that the Murris are now well in hand and are not likely to give trouble; but that the Pathan tribes in the Yaghestan beyond the border still require some watching, as their restlessness may lead them to raid upon the valleys, the villages of which are now enjoying the prosperity incidental to British protection.

THE TOWN of Surat was flooded for two days (with 7 feet or 8 feet of water in the streets and houses) and was completely cut off from any communication on all sides. The river rose 42 feet above its ordinary level.

THE NAGAS are giving trouble again on the north-eastern frontier. A party of them attacked a small detachment of the 44th Bengal N. I., under Lieutenant Boileau and the Political Agent, but were beaten off with heavy loss.

THURSDAY, 19TH JULY.

WE ARE REQUESTED to mention that the inhabitants of the village of Ichapore near Barrackpore feel deeply thankful to the Postal authorities for sanctioning a Post Office from that place. This arrangement has been brought about by the Ichapore Sadharani Sabha.

WE HAVE received from Goburdanga an account of a case of daring theft which we give below. About three weeks ago some persons evidently servants of the zemindar's house taking advantage of a door of a room in the zenana being left open on account of the heat of the weather obtained admission into it and removed therefrom a box containing some jewels worth about Rs. 4000. On the next morning the box was found lying a little way behind the house broken open. Suspicion fell upon some of the menial servants of the house, who were made over to the Police, but they failed in bringing the guilt home to the accused tracing the offenders. A counter-charge of wrongful confinement has been preferred against the zemindar. As the case is *sub judice*, we refrain from making any comments.

WE HAVE received from the Press Commissioner's Office the following telegram:

Official intelligence:—The following from Resident Aden begins, French consul intimates vessels having clear bills of health from India, Egypt, Malta, Cyprus are subject to seven days quarantine at French Mediterranean ports. Compulsory disinfection. Ten days quarantine for vessels having foul bills of health. Vessels having clear bills of health at other French ocean ports subject to quarantine of observation. Vessels having foul bills of health to seven days quarantine. Disinfection of vessels compulsory in any case ends. Following telegram from British consul Port Said to Resident Aden, dated eleventh—begins, please inform ships captains, Steamers for England continent may coal here without incurring additional quarantine, but at Malta must coal in quarantine whether communicate or not. No cases of cholera, eight days ends.

WE HAVE received the following telegram from Jorhat (Assam):

Parties to suits are put to great inconvenience and loss for difficulties and unnecessary delays in getting copies of orders and other papers from the Assistant Commissioners, Court Jorhat. The Assistant Commissioner is quite indifferent to it.

FRIDAY, 20TH JULY.

WE ARE glad to observe that Babu Gungachurn Sircar, late Sub-Judge, Dacca, has been permitted to retain the title of Rai Bahadur, which he held whilst holding office. Babu Gungachurn was an ornament to the Uncovenanted Judicial Service.

IT IS stated that Mr. Grant, the Foreign Secretary, takes furlough in November.

MAJOR BARING leaves India by the last steamer of August. Sir Auckland Colvin will join his appointment in October.

IN THE House of Lords Lord Granville declined to say whether reinforcements had been ordered to Madagascar, but left the public from the language he employed to infer that this precautionary measure had been adopted. An official telegram from Trincomali informs the *Times of India* that H. M. S. *Euryalus*, flagship of His Excellency Rear-Admiral Sir William Hewett, and H. M. S. *Tourmaline*, Captain Robert H. Boyle, sailed on Saturday evening "for Mauritius."

THE FOLLOWING is an abstract of the official report on the Surat floods:

Surat 15th July.

The official details of the damage occasioned by the floods have been received. The total lives known to have been lost is eight: one in Surat, and seven in the Choras Taluka. Of 10,000 houses that were flooded in Surat, only 250 fell.

The total private loss in Surat is valued at one lac of rupees. Mandawi, like Surat, was mostly under water, but only 45 houses fell.

The total number of houses, omitting Surat, that were damaged is 1,124 of which 216 were wholly destroyed, and 783 partly damaged. The loss in the Choras and Olpad talukas is valued at Rs. 35,700.

Fifty-four villages were flooded, but there was actual loss in only 29. The damage in Mandawi is estimated at Rs. 40,500 and in the Bodhan at Rs. 11,700. The total loss is Rs. 1,04,500 or with Surat slightly above two lacs. This seems a very low estimate. The lac allotted to Surat includes 1,500 cartloads of rice and grain stored in the city, worth Rs. 45,000.

The cattle, chiefly sheep, destroyed, were worth Rs. 3,300. Many of the houses damaged were hovels containing little property, and worth but little.

IT IS stated that both the ladies who joined the Madras Medical College from Bengal, Miss D'Abreu and Kumari Abala Das, have passed the first year's examination with success. The latter has succeeded in securing a Certificate of Honor in Practical Chemistry.

IN MADRAS there is actually a lady-lawyer, practising in the Sub-Magistrate's Court in Negapatam. A Madras paper, noticing her case, says:—

There is something novel and romantic about a Hindu lady defending a prisoner in a Magistrate's Court, going through the process of cross-examination and speechifying, and crossing swords figuratively, with the Pleader on the opposite side. Madras may well be proud of having taken the lead in this respect, and produced the first Hindu Portia in the country.

THE PIONEER hears that the Local Self-Government Bill for British Burma has recently undergone considerable alteration. The original proposal to establish District Boards has been rejected, and Municipalities only will be created, presumably in the large towns. So gradually the self-government scheme is falling through.

SATURDAY, 21ST JULY.

REFERRING to the establishment of a second class charitable dispensary at Azingunge at a cost to the local municipality of Rs. 2000 per annum a correspondent observes:—

The towns of Azingunge and Baloochur yield a municipal income of about Rs. 13,000 per annum, of this sum a very small sum is spent on repairs of the main roads, the other roads are scarcely looked after. Most of these are not yet metalled nor lighted. Rank vegetation grows on the sides of the roads, which give shelter to jackals and the like. After a shower of rain no one can walk on the roads of Azingunge with his shoes on. And yet money can be spared for a dispensary, when there is one already in existence in the neighbourhood. There are Commissioners in the municipal board who know not a word of English and yet the business at the boards is conducted in English.

THERE WERE 176 deaths in Calcutta during the week ending 14th July, of which 11 were from cholera, none from small-pox, 56 from fevers, 10 from bowel-complaints, 5 from wounds and accidents, 9 from asthma and phthisis, 8 from spleen diseases, 21 from tetanus and the rest from other causes. Infant mortality 43. Among non-Asiatics and mixed races the deaths were 9. The average of daily mortality was 25.1.

WE ARE requested to publish the following:

Permit me to contradict your statement that Mr. John Morley has signed the memorial "protesting against the continuance of the imprisonment of Mr. G. W. Foote, editor of the *Freethinker*, for blasphemy and asking for his release." True it is that Dr. Bain, Dr. Guthrie, Prof. Tyndall, Prof. Huxley and several other eminent literary and scientific men have sympathised with the prisoner, and that the memorial had been sent to him for procuring his signature, but I am sure he refused to do so. Mr. Morley in his life of Voltaire spells God, god, and for this he had lost his election for Westminster. So at last when he was elected for New Castle, he took the oath without demur and now refuses to sign the above-mentioned memorial.

I am no less interested in the concerns of Messrs. Foote and Ramsey than perhaps any one here in India, and hope in future you will be more correctly informed before you give undeserving persons the credit of possessing such a generous liberal-mindedness.

Before concluding permit me to state that if any of your readers is disposed to contribute any amount, [however trivial,] to the Prisoners Aid Fund, for the support of the families of these *Freethinkers* now in goal, for the protection of their interests, and for the aid of others, who may be in similar case, he may send it to the treasurer Mr. Herbert directly or through the undersigned. All contributions will be thankfully acknowledged in the *Freethinker*. Thanking you most heartily for your sympathy with the prisoners.

I am sir,

KALIPRASANNA KAVYARISHARAD,
Calcutta. The Anti-Christian Editor, Anti-Christian.
Office, 20th July 1883.

We took the names from a London paper.

WE THANK Mr. Monro for taking a prompt notice of the complaints which appeared in this paper regarding the Sub-Divisional Officer of Kandl. After making due enquiries he has transferred the officer from the Sub-Division.

WE HAVE received the first number of a new Native paper issued from Rawal Pindi. It is entitled the *Punjab Times*. The number before us is

a fair specimen. We wish the new paper every success.

IT WAS stated in the papers the other day that Raja Hurrishunder Rai Bahadur, the chief of the Chuckma tribe, Chittagong Hill tracts, was fined for not supplying *bagar* coolies. The following extracts from his memorial to Government, which we take from the *Amrita Bazar Patrika*, set forth the real facts of the case:

That your memorialist is further grieved to state that the Deputy Commissioner frequently exposes your memorialist in open court in the most contemptible manner possible.

That your memorialist begs to subjoin for your Honor's inspection a statement of the number of coolies supplied by him during the last 2 years.

That from the statement which is marked A it will appear that many of the above number have not yet received their wages and that your memorialist in supplying these coolies had to spend 1500 Rs. in addition to the amount paid by Government.

That in June 1881 your memorialist's Dewan Baboo Chandra Kanta, was ordered to erect two houses in Maneek Churri within two days, so as to make them inhabitable for Europeans, and although the time was extremely short, he built the houses as directed at an outlay of Rs. 277-8-0 which sum has not yet been paid to him.

That your memorialist at the requisition of the Deputy Commissioner supplied him with 3102 *arees* food grains for the purpose of distribution among Kookes during the late famine, the market value of which including conveyance amounts to Rs. 1209-9-8. Of this amount only Rs. 500 has been paid and, the balance Rs. 709-9-8 has not yet been paid to your memorialist.

That your memorialist supplied the Deputy Commissioner with 20 coolies from 15th January to 15th February 1882 for the purpose of the Kooke Durbar. These coolies your memorialist submits have not been paid at all. Your memorialist supplied 60 coolies and 12 boats in October 1882 for conveying provisions who were not relieved till the end of February 1883 and again with 20 coolies in December last who worked from 12th December 1882 to the end of February 1883 being engaged for clearing the Riankhong and Kackpatie road.

That your memorialist begs to submit that besides the coolies and boats above referred to your memorialist's Dewan supplied sufficient number of coolies and boats to Government from time to time which has not been included in the Statement marked A.

That the Deputy Commissioner not being content with this supply ordered him in an extreme summary way on the 19th January last to supply him with 300 additional Chuckma coolies within 3 days at a time when the Jooming season had commenced and the Chuckmas were busy in selecting the sites of their Joom and clearing the Jungles; it was as a matter of course difficult for your memorialist to collect 300 Chuckma coolies within the short time allowed him by the Deputy Commissioner, who issued an order to the effect that your memorialist was to pay a fine of Rs. 50 for each day of default & until the coolies were supplied.

That your memorialist finding it impossible to comply with an order which it was impracticable for your memorialist to carry out under the circumstances stated, appealed against it to the Commissioner but to his misfortune the Commissioner did nothing more than to limit the fine to a fixed sum of Rs. 200. Your memorialist begs to annex hereto for your Honor's inspection copies of the order of the Deputy Commissioner of the appeal petition, and of the order of the Commissioner passed on that petition.

We make no doubt that Mr. Thompson will lend a kind ear to the complaints of the Raja and render him justice.

WE TAKE from the morning papers the following telegrams of the week:

London July 18.—Latest accounts from Egypt state the deaths from cholera at Cairo have reached to 61.

18.—A discussion took place in the House of Lords last night relating to the Suez Canal agreement. Lord Granville justified the agreement as the best obtainable in view of the position held by M. Lesseps and the rights of the other shareholders. His Lordship said that the British Government had nevertheless not acknowledged the monopoly claimed by M. Lesseps.

19.—The London press warmly approve of the nomination of Mr. Waddington, as French Ambassador in London, and regard the appointment as a pledge of a conciliatory policy on the part of the French Government. News received from Shanghai states that on the 14th instant, whilst some French sailors were keeping the national fete, they were attacked and stoned by a riotous mob of Chinese. A meeting under the presidency of Sir Arthur Hobhouse was held last night in support of Mr. Ilbert's Criminal Procedure Bill.

20.—Mr. Gladstone will announce next Monday the course intended to be pursued by Government relative to the Suez Canal. At a Cabinet Council held yesterday it was resolved to send Sir Charles Rivers Wilson to Paris in order to confer with M. De Lesseps upon the subject. Government, at the request of the Khedive, is sending twelve doctors to Egypt. The deaths at Cairo have now reached 68.

Cairo, July 15.—Five deaths from cholera have occurred at Ghizeh, a suburb of this city.

Paris, July 16.—Riotous disturbances by anarchists have taken place at Roulaix (a town on the Belgian frontier), which were suppressed by French troops.

WE HAVE to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of the following publications and periodicals:—1. The Ramayana of Tulsi Das translated from the original Hindi. By F. S. Growse C.S. M.A. C.I.E. 2. Messrs. Thacker Spink and Co's. Literary Circular for July 1883. 3. Speeches of Lalmohun Ghose. Edited by Asutosh Banerji. 4. The Transfer of Property Act, No. IV. of 1882 with notes and decisions of the High Courts of India and of the Privy Council. By Srinivasa Row, First Grade Pleader, Kumbakonam (Madras). Messrs John Dickenson and Co's. Monthly Price List for July 1883. 6. Journal of the National Indian Association No. 151 July 1883. The Bhisak—A Monthly Journal of Medicine &c, Vol. VII. No. 1. 8. The sixth Annual Report of the Indian Association for 1882.

INDIAN ASSOCIATION FOR THE CULTIVATION OF SCIENCE.

(216, Bow-Bazar Street.)

(SESSION 1883.)

LECTURE by Dr. Mahendra Lal Sircar, on Tuesday, the 84th instant, at 7½ P.M.

Subject: The Action of Voltaic Electricity on the Magnet. The Current Nature of Voltaic Electricity.

PRACTICAL CLASS in Chemistry under Babu Tara Prasanna Roy, F.C.S., F.I.C., on Wednesday, the 25th instant, at 5 P.M.

LECTURE by the Very Rev. Father Lafont, S.J., C.I.E., on Thursday, the 26th instant, at 7½ P.M.

Subject: The Singing and Sensitive flames.

LECTURE by Babu Tara Prasanna Roy, F.C.S., F.I.C., on Saturday, the 28th instant, at 3 P.M.

Subject: Compounds of Carbon with Hydrogen and Coal-gas.

The Hindoo Patriot.

MONDAY, JULY 23, 1883.

APPELLATE BENCHES FOR BENGAL.

THE following is the Secretary of State's Despatch on the subject of the establishment of Appellate Benches in Bengal:

No. 8, dated India Office, London, the 22nd February 1883. From—Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India. To—His Excellency the Most Hon'ble the Governor-General of India in Council.

I have to acknowledge the receipt of the letter of your Excellency in Council No. 23, Judicial, dated the 5th of August 1882, in which you submit for reconsideration a scheme prepared by the Government of Bengal for strengthening the Appellate Civil Courts, and altering the Law of Appeal in the Lower Provinces.

2. This scheme was originally proposed by the Government of Bengal, and submitted to the Secretary of State for India by your predecessor's Government, about four years ago. Despatch to the Government of India, No. 13, dated 17th July 1879. On that occasion Lord Cranbrook declined to accord his sanction to it, but he at the same time suggested certain courses for adoption by the Government of India with a view to diminishing the number of appeals to the High Court at Calcutta, and so putting an end to the delay occasioned in the administration of civil justice by the heavy arrears of cases pending on the files of that Court.

3. Your Excellency's letter under reply informs me that the necessity for taking measures to relieve the pressure on the High Court is greater now than it was in 1879; and that, after having consulted the Government of Bengal, the Judges of the High Court, and other authorities, your Excellency in Council is of opinion that the objections raised by Lord Cranbrook to the proposals then made have been met by the Government of Bengal; and, further, that conclusive reasons have been adduced against the adoption of any of Lord Cranbrook's suggestions. Your Lordship therefore requests me to reconsider the whole subject, and you submit for sanction a scheme identical in most respects with that which was submitted in 1879.

4. The matter is certainly one of very great importance, the more so as the Calcutta High Court has not succeeded in keeping down its arrears, and some action is necessary in order to remedy the existing evil, and to prevent its recurrence. I regret that it should have been deemed inadvisable even to attempt to carry into effect any of the suggestions contained in the 16th and subsequent paragraphs of Lord Cranbrook's Despatch; for it seems to me that those suggestions, judiciously acted upon, might have done much to remove the existing difficulty without in any degree injuring the due administration of justice. But as your Lordship, on mature consideration, thinks them inadequate to accomplish the desired result, and recommends that what is substantially the original scheme should be tried, I am prepared to accord my sanction to your proposals, subject to certain modifications.

5. The principal features of the scheme are:—

(a)—That the Local Government shall be empowered to establish new intermediate Appellate Courts, each Court having jurisdiction over a "group" of districts. Only four such Courts are to be actually created in the first instance, but the number may be hereafter increased to eleven in all.

(b)—That each Court shall consist of two Judges—one a member of the Covenanted Civil Service, who shall receive a salary of Rs. 2,500 per annum, and the other a member of the Subordinate Judicial Service.

(c)—That these Courts shall hear appeals in all appealable cases (including such Small Cause Court suits and such rent suits as are appealable) of a value not exceeding Rs. 5,000; not, however, so as to alter the existing provisions of the rent law as to appeals, or as to Small Cause Court decisions, from which no appeal is now allowed.

(d)—That when the two Judges agree, their decisions shall be final in suits whose value does not exceed Rs. 500 (except Small Cause Courts and rent suits).

(e)—That in all suits (except Small Cause Court and rent suits) above Rs. 500, in value, and even if the value is less than Rs. 500, if the Judges differ, a second appeal shall lie to the High Court.

(f)—That in any case whose value exceed Rs. 500, even if the Judges do not differ, they shall have power, in their discretion, to state a case for the opinion of the High Court, or may allow an appeal to the High Court, if the local (intermediate Appellate) Court shall think the question involved is of such common interest to a large class of persons as to render an appeal expedient.

(g)—That the High Court may allow an appeal to itself, in any case, if there is manifest error on the face of the judgment of the intermediate Appellate Court, or if there has been gross misconduct on the part of that Court.

(h)—That, except as thus specially provided, there shall be no other second appeals in suits not exceeding Rs. 5,000 in value. But whenever there is a second appeal, the High Court shall have power to deal with the facts, as well as with questions of law or procedure.

6. The most material difference between the present scheme and that submitted in 1879 is to be found in the provision that, when the Judges do not differ in opinion, there shall be finality in the decisions of the intermediate Appellate Courts in suits whose value does not exceed Rs. 500. The original proposal as to finality was limited to suits of a value not exceeding Rs. 200. But I agree with you in thinking that there is no good reason for placing the limit so low, and that it may properly be fixed at Rs. 500.

7. Your Excellency in Council proposes to give to the new Courts the power of allowing an appeal in cases under Rs. 500 in value, if, in the opinion of the local Court, the question involved is of such common interest to a large class of persons as to render an appeal expedient. I do not think it desirable, however, that such a power should be granted. A provision of such a nature would open a wide door to the admission of second appeals to the High Court; and in my opinion such appeals are unnecessary and undesirable in suits not exceeding Rs. 500 in value, if the Courts which it is intended to establish prove competent for the due discharge of the duties with which they are to be entrusted. The discretionary power of stating a case for the opinion of the High Court, which it is proposed to confer on the new Courts in all cases, appears to me to go as far as is required for the protection of suitors.

8. In any legislative measure which may be enacted to give the requisite legal sanction to the establishment of new intermediate Appellate Courts, it will probably be considered by your Excellency to be unnecessary to specify the class of persons from whom the Judges of the new Courts are to be selected. I approve, however, of your proposal that one of the Judges shall be a member of the Covenanted Civil Service, receiving a salary of Rs. 2,500 a month, while the other shall be a member of the Subordinate Judicial Service.

9. The establishment of intermediate Appellate Courts is now sanctioned only experimentally; and I desire that no more than four such Courts may be constituted without further reference to the Secretary of State. I shall watch, with much interest, the working of the new Courts, and the effect which their establishment may have upon the High Court at Calcutta; and I request that your Excellency in Council will keep the new Courts constantly in view, and will furnish me annually with a special report, giving full particulars as to their progress and the results which they produce.

We are glad to observe that the Secretary of State has at last accorded his sanction to the proposal of the Bengal Government. The scheme the reader might recollect was first propounded by Mr. Thompson as Judicial Secretary to Sir Richard Temple; Sir Richard adopted it, but had no time to lay it formally before the Government of India. Sir Ashley Eden, when he became Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, took it up, and bestowed much attention upon it. He reduced the cost and promised to provide money from the provincial exchequer. The Government of India backed the scheme. But the Secretary of State withheld his sanction. The Great Mogul has now been pleased to change his mind and has nodded assent—is it because Sir Ashley Eden is now in the Indian Council? The Government of India in conveying the Secretary of State's sanction has requested the Lieutenant-Governor, in communication with the High Court, to submit detailed proposals for carrying out the scheme, including full information as to its cost, and at the same time to report any other amendments of the Bengal Civil Courts Act, besides those already specified, that experience may have shown to be either necessary or desirable.

We congratulate Mr. Thompson on the circumstance that it has fallen to his lot as Lieutenant-Governor to carry out this important judicial reform, which it was his privilege as Secretary to the Bengal Government to originate.

AN AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT FOR BENGAL.

MR. RIVERS THOMPSON has always been an advocate for an agricultural bureau for Bengal. In 1879, when he was a Member of the Supreme Government, he thus wrote on the subject:

"It is not, however, by the consideration of individual instances of failure or defect that the question before us has to be disposed of. When Lord Mayo created the Revenue Department under the Government of India, it was partly with a view of lessening the burthen cast upon other departments, and partly of giving a more practical direction to all enquiries connected with agriculture in India, upon which our main revenue depends.

Thus canal and well-irrigation, different systems of culture, introduction of new staples, the adaptation of foreign machinery and implements to the circumstances of Indian husbandry, cattle-breeding, and other such subjects were to be brought more directly within its jurisdiction, instead of being left, as before, entirely to private enterprise. It was understood that, with the creation of such department under the Supreme Government, each of the Local Government in

its turn would adopt subsidiary measures in co-operation with the Government of India; though left very much to themselves as to the form the local measure should take in each province. Obviously the Government of India is too remote from the agriculture of the country, and has too slender and intermittent a connection with the real work of its physical development to be able (at least in its preliminary stages) to influence it directly for good. It has a right, however, to claim the assistance of Local Administrations in such a case, not only on general public grounds, but as the avowed proprietor or joint owner in every parcel of land that pays the revenue demand; and in this aspect of a vast landed estate, there is room for neither doubt or discussion as to the immense imperial importance of developing that estate, or of the principle that the duty of developing it attaches to the State. Every civilized country in the world has recognized and acted on this principle; and what may be wanting in this respect in England under a direct Government Department is supplemented by the wide organization of agricultural association in the United Kingdom, where during the last thirty years, apart from individual expenditure, 15 millions sterling have been laid out in advances for the improvement of the land, and the promotion of agricultural operations. The immense interests involved in the prosperity of the cultivating classes in India, which is an agricultural rather than a commercial or industrial nation, where 75 per cent. of the population depend for their livelihood upon the soil, and agriculture underlies the whole structure of our financial economy, justify the claim which the Government of India assert for it."

As Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal Mr. Thompson has taken up the subject in right earnest. The Indian Famine Commission had strongly recommended the establishment of an Agricultural Department under each local Government; the Government of India supported the scheme, and the Secretary of State in sanctioning the proposal thus defined the objects of the new department: 1st.—The collection and embodiment in convenient forms of the statistics of vital, agricultural and economic facts, in order that Government and its officers might always be in possession of an adequate knowledge of the actual condition of the country, its population, and its resources. 2ndly.—The general improvement of Indian agriculture with the view to increasing the food-supply and general resources of the people. 3rdly.—Better and prompter organization of famine relief, whenever the actual approach of famine might be indicated by statistical information. In Bengal no strong effort had ever been made until the time of Sir George Campbell for the collection of agricultural statistics or for the promotion of agricultural improvement by teaching the agricultural population the science of agriculture. Among other measures, Sir George adopted the following: (1)—The employment of special officers to collect agricultural statistics in selected parts of the country. (2)—The reorganization of patwaris for the purpose of maintaining a continuous record of agrarian statistics. (3)—The creation of sub-divisional executive establishments as an agency for the prosecution of local enquiries and for the collection, examination, and record of statistics of all sorts. (4)—The establishment of an Agricultural and Statistical Department in the Secretariat. (5)—The publication of current prices of food-grains, crop prospects, and meteorological phenomena. (6)—The establishment of model farms and experimental gardens. (7)—The establishment of the Economic Museum in Calcutta. But Sir George Campbell's measures did not prove successful. To quote Mr. Thompson, "no real advance, however, was made in extending and strengthening the local machinery for the collection of agricultural statistics; the model farms were neglected, and if some progress was made in Behar in reorganizing the putwari system, it was hardly commensurate with the object in view. It could not well be otherwise; for it was impossible to build on the old lines, while the time for taking a new departure had not yet arrived. Except the sub-divisional establishments, the Economic Museum now in a languishing state, some reports which no one ever reads, and some dearly-bought experience, we can at the present moment point to no positive result or gain from all the efforts and strivings of a century after agricultural improvement or industrial development in Bengal. If any progress is perceptible, it is in no way due to State initiative or help." Sir Richard Temple worked on the lines of his predecessor, but not with much success. Sir Ashley Eden was against an Agricultural bureau, but established the Cirencester scholarships with a view to train up educated men for the dissemination of a knowledge of scientific agriculture. Mr. Rivers Thompson is, however, of opinion that the creation of an Agricultural Department is

calculated to confer many benefits on the people of these Provinces, and many administrative advantages upon the Government."

Mr. Thompson's scheme is not ambitious. He admits that "no real step in advance can be taken at present in *permanently settled estates* managed by their owners." He, however, holds that "the case is different in estates, the property of Government and of disqualified proprietors. Here we can act on the lines of the regulations. We can make surveys and settlements and establish village records. This policy has the sanction of Her Majesty's Government, and has already been to some extent acted upon. It should be vigorously prosecuted, whenever circumstances permit, under the control of the Director of Agriculture, who in such matters should for the present act in subordination to the Board of Revenue." His Honor is of opinion that "no more important duty can devolve upon the Government than the provision of thoroughly efficient managers for its own khas mehals, and for the wards' estates of which it takes charge. The management of these estates should be a model for the imitation of zemindars throughout the Province, and the Lieutenant-Governor is therefore desirous of establishing a training school, in which selected officers of Government, both Covenanted and Uncovenanted, may become acquainted with correct and liberal principles of land management, and in which they may become imbued with the policy and informed of the most promising methods of fostering agricultural improvements. The principles and practice they will have learnt in the Government experimental farm and training school will be enforced by them in the properties to the charge of which they may be afterwards appointed, and thus intelligent views as to the treatment of tenantry and a progressive agriculture would have a better chance than now of permeating the country." With this view the Lieutenant-Governor proposes to establish as a beginning one such school and farm in the Government estate of Nasrigunge in Shahabad, and to place in the hands of the manager to be appointed the control and administration of other Government estates in that district. For the advancement of agriculture in Bengal, the attention of the Director and through him of the manager of the Nasrigunge and other estates would be directed to all questions connected with improved tillage, improved manuring, introduction of new staples, selection and distribution of good seed, adoption of mechanical appliances, garden cultivation, arboriculture, canal irrigation, and, where necessary, the sinking of wells, cattle-breeding and the proper care of cattle, provision of grazing grounds, fisheries, and, as occasion offers, the conduct of agricultural exhibitions. The establishment of a veterinary college for the training of natives in this branch of work has almost been matured in these provinces; it would subserve many of the purposes which the constitution of an Agricultural Department would help to foster and direct to useful ends. The young men, who holding Agricultural Scholarships are perfecting themselves at Cirencester in the knowledge and intellectual training derived from books, will obtain at such an institution as Nasrigunge an opportunity for acquiring "practical acquaintance with the various operations implied in rural life in India." In this way, Mr. Thompson thinks, successful efforts might be made in the way of agricultural improvement. The attempt will cost money; but the Lieutenant-Governor is prepared in such a cause to incur a reasonable expenditure. The proposed experiment is very important, and we are of opinion that it is well worth trial.

THE CHITTAGONG CASE.

We have before us the orders of the Bengal Government on the great Court of Wards case of Chittagong. The Lieutenant-Governor, while upholding the conduct of the Court of Wards manager, Babu Koylash Chunder Das, strongly condemns the proceedings of the Collector and the Commissioner. We transcribe below this part of the Resolution of His Honor:

To resume the consideration of the main issues: it is clear that until the Manager left Dohazari, on the 26th October, no opposition was offered to the action of the Court of Wards

in taking charge of the property, and no act was done by the officials or police which could form the ground for reproach or reasonable complaint. There were, indeed, reasons for thinking that, in the interval between the death of Fazl Ali Khan on the 15th, and the arrival of the Manager at Dohazari on the 20th October, certain valuables had been made away with, and suspicion attached to the hangers-on about the house, among whom a person was recognized who had been reasonably suspected of, and prosecuted for, stealing several thousand rupees from the late Enal Ali Khan. Mr. Radcock, whose enquiry was certainly not conducted with any undue bias towards the Court of Wards' officials declares that he "has not the smallest doubt that these hangers-on would have made away with a large portion of property if Mr. Manson had not taken prompt measures." Mr. Manson not only was apprehensive of the safety of the property, but also of the personal safety of the minor, as appears from the letter addressed to his Assistant on the 25th October. Animated by these fears, and looking to the general situation at Dohazari, Mr. Manson made up his mind to bring the minor to Chittagong. An order was accordingly issued to Asraf Bibi to send her son to the district head-quarters. Against this order the lady appealed on the 31st October, praying that her son might not be separated from her during the 40 days' mourning which is prescribed among Mahomedans after the death of a member of the family. This petition was, in the absence of the Collector, who was on tour, heard by the Assistant Collector, Mr. Maguire, and by him rejected. To the rejection of this petition, which, under the circumstances of the case, was a natural and reasonable petition, and one which ought to have been complied with, the Lieutenant-Governor mainly attributes the difficulties which followed. The widow, who is manifestly much attached to her child, was dissatisfied with the rejection of her prayer to be allowed to have the comfort and solace of his company during the period of family mourning. This dissatisfaction on her part was natural, and the Lieutenant-Governor is bound to express his surprise that the officials at Chittagong did not treat the widow's opposition on this point with more consideration. Mr. Rivers Thompson observes that the application was repeated to the Collector, and on his again rejecting it, that an appeal was made by the widow to the Commissioner. The latter confirmed the Collector's order, having been assured by some Mahomedans whom he consulted that there was no reason why the boy should not be produced. The Lieutenant-Governor has no doubt that both the Collector and Commissioner were actuated by the best motives, and in the peculiar circumstances of the case conceived themselves to be doing what was right, both for the widow and her son; but there was no reason, as far as the Lieutenant-Governor can see, why every necessary precaution for the child's protection at Dohazari could not have been taken, while the religious observances of the family required the widow's presence at her late husband's home; and, therefore, he is bound to say that, in insisting on the separation of the mother from her son in the first days of her bereavement, the Collector and Commissioner of Chittagong acted without proper consideration. When, however, it is added that the hesitation and unwillingness of the mother to part with her child were made the grounds of her prosecution on the criminal charge of disobeying the Collector's order, Mr. Rivers Thompson cannot abstain from expressing his regret that an act indicative of such want of feeling and judgment could have been committed by an officer in the position of the Collector-Magistrate of a district, or that, having been committed, it was not rectified by the Commissioner of the Division as soon as he became cognizant of the proceedings. It is true that Mr. Manson seems to have intended the prosecution more as a threat to secure the production of the minor, for whose safety he had fears, than as a means of punishing the lady's contumacy. But, as Mr. Dampier has observed, it is not well to make use of the machinery of the criminal law in this way; and especially where the lady was unskilled in the law and ignorant of affairs, and in the first days of her widowhood had claims to be treated with leniency and favour.

Dissatisfied, then, with the rejection of her petition, and wishing to keep her child at all hazards, Musamat Asraf Bibi seems to have sought the counsel of her late husband's servants who no doubt, were perfectly willing to help her in obstructing the Court of Wards, for they had everything to lose and nothing to gain by the Court's management of the property. It is perfectly possible that at an earlier period her relations may have suggested to her the idea of opposing the Court of Wards and striving to retain the management of the property in her own hands; but if they did, the lady herself took no action on such advice. After the rejection of her petition to be allowed to keep the child, Tarun Singh Hazari was called in, and the pleader, Purna Chandra Dutt, summoned from Chittagong. They went to see the widow, but doubtless wishing to elude the observation of the clerk who had been left at Dohazari by the Manager of the Court of Wards, they strove to enter the house surreptitiously by a back door. The Mohurir, Chandra Mohan, however, discovered them, and objected to their having an interview with the widow. An altercation ensued, which was, in the Lieutenant-Governor's opinion, greatly magnified on both sides. This altercation formed the basis of the charge of criminal trespass which was subsequently brought against Tarun Singh and the pleader, and also to the charge of fabricating the letter of instructions to the clerk, which was pressed against the Manager. This portion of the case the Lieutenant-Governor will dismiss with the remark that the charge of criminal trespass was as ill-considered as the charge of forgery brought against the Manager was without foundation.

The result of these ill-judged proceedings was that both parties became thoroughly excited and angry. The party with which the widow was now identified strained every nerve to keep the property out of the jurisdiction of the Court of Wards, while the widow herself, who seems to have known little, if anything, of what was being done in her name, was mainly concerned in keeping possession of her child. In this disturbed state of feeling the Collector, who rightly or wrongly entertained serious apprehensions for the child's life, determined to get him out of Dohazari, and sent a police force to bring him to Chittagong. The widow's adherents rescued the boy from the police; but on wiser thoughts delivered him in safety to Mr. Manson on 17th November. The unsuccessful prosecutions of Tarun Singh and Purna Chandra Dutt for trespass, and of several of the widow's adherents for rescuing the minor from the police, the endless recriminations which accompanied and followed these prosecutions up to the time of Mr. Radcock's enquiry, and the determined opposition to the interference of the

Court of Wards, which still prevails at Dohazari, conclude this portion of the history of a very unsatisfactory business. The only matter to be satisfied with is that action of the Court of Wards, in taking charge of the property, has met with the general approval of the Mahomedan community of Chittagong; and that arrangements are being made for the accommodation of the widow and child in the family-house at the district head-quarters, with which there is now every reason to expect the lady will be satisfied. The arrangement is understood to have the support of the lady's representative in Calcutta.

It only remains to express the Lieutenant-Governor's opinion on the whole case. Briefly, then, Mr. Rivers Thompson thinks that the estate of the deceased Fazl Ali Khan is precisely of that class for the management of which the Court of Wards was established. It is morally certain that if the Court in this case had not interfered in the interests of the widow and her minor son, both would have been ruthlessly plundered, the punctual realization of the Government revenue would have been endangered, and the last scion of an ancient, respectable, and rich family reduced to beggary. Therefore the Lieutenant-Governor entirely approves of the Court's action in taking over charge of this property, to the management of which a competent Mahomedan Deputy Collector has now been appointed.

In the next place Mr. Rivers Thompson thinks that the proceedings of the Manager and Court of Wards' officials at Dohazari were lawful, and on the whole judicious, up to the 1st of November, when the mohurir, Chandra Mohan, prevented Tarun Singh and the pleader, Purna Chandra Dutt, from having an interview with Musamat Asraf Bibi. The action of the mohurir in that matter, due probably to a mistaken idea of duty, was wanting in discretion; but it would probably have had no consequences of importance had his report of the transaction not been made the ground of prosecutions against Tarun Singh and Purna Chandra Dutt. The institution of such prosecutions was not justifiable.

Lastly, the proceeding of the Collector of Chittagong, in ordering the minor into the district head-quarters against his mother's wish within the period of mourning and ceremonial observances, was inconsiderate and unnecessary, for the mother's natural wishes for the company of her son might have been gratified consistently with the protection of the child at Dohazari. The prosecution of the widow (which, however, was not proceeded with) was an act which, under the circumstances, was inexcusable, and the Lieutenant-Governor regrets this the more that he is satisfied of the excellence of the motives which animated both the Collector and the Commissioner, and of the general propriety of their conduct in other respects throughout what must have been an irritating and anxious transaction.

For the rest, the Lieutenant-Governor does not see that any reparation is due to Tarun Singh or the pleader, Purna Chandra Dutt. They seem to the Lieutenant-Governor to have unnecessarily fomented opposition to the Court of Wards, and to have made charges devoid of any foundation against the local officers, who throughout were actuated by the praiseworthy motive of securing the interests of Musamat Asraf Bibi and her son against an organized conspiracy to deprive them of their property.

The Lieutenant-Governor has taken a fair and impartial view of the case. Opinion differs as to the part played by the manager, Babu Koylash Chunder Das, but as His Honor exculpates him, we bow to his judgment. As for the arbitrary and harsh proceedings of the Collector, endorsed or confirmed by the Commissioner, we are of opinion that they deserve a much more serious notice than His Honor has been pleased to take. It is proceedings of this kind, which stamp the alien and unsympathetic character of British rule. It is proceedings of this kind, which are calculated to estrange the feelings of the ruled from the rulers. A mere censure of the officers concerned is not a sufficient expression of the dissatisfaction of the Government with such proceedings. To say the least the officers ought to be transferred from the district in which they have so signally failed in the discharge of their duties. The people of the district will then have a tangible proof of the displeasure of Government. We do not agree with the Lieutenant-Governor that no reparation is due to zemindar Tarun Singh or to pleader Purna Chunder Dutt. They had been wantonly insulted and harassed. For a time there was a reign of terror in Chittagong, and those who brought it about deserve a severer punishment than a mere wiggling.

THE EAST INDIA ASSOCIATION ON THE JURISDICTION BILL.

A SECOND lecture on the Criminal Procedure Code Amendment Bill was read before the East India Association on the 13th ultimo. The lecturer this time was Mr. R. H. Elliot, the well-known Mysore planter, and his paper was entitled—"Is the attempt to pass the Criminal Jurisdiction Bill calculated to promote the public interests and welfare of the inhabitants of India generally?" Mr. Elliot thus took his stand upon a high platform, and if he had dealt with his subject on a broad basis and in an unbiassed spirit, he would have established his claim to the gratitude of the people of India. He began by professing that he entertains sound liberal views as regards Indian politics, and he thus

explained what he meant by that expression:—"Those who have hitherto supported this Bill, and those who have not made up their minds regarding it should, I venture to submit, bear clearly in mind the nature and limitations of sound liberal views as regards Indian politics. What then are sound liberal views as regards India? I think we can have little difficulty in deciding that they are views which embrace exactly that amount of change which is suitable to the times, to the peculiar political state, and to the general circumstances of India, and which will not incur the smallest risk of creating serious quarrels, and so retarding the material and general progress of the country. The moment you depart from that limitation—the moment you advocate any measure which entails serious discord amongst the inhabitants of the country—at that moment you will be abandoning sound liberal principles, and embarking on the sea of rash experiments." We perfectly agree with Mr. Elliot in thinking that the Government of India ought to be very careful in making changes. The great secret of governing an Asiatic people, as we have often remarked in these columns, is to let them alone as far as possible. It must not also be forgotten that every change is not necessarily an improvement. But the practical result of the principle laid down by Mr. Elliot in the passage quoted above amounts to this:—"that no change ought to be made in Indian administration unless it is approved by the Independent Britons." If this view is to be accepted, India will have to be governed, not in accordance with the noble principles laid down in Her Majesty's famous Proclamation, which was issued on the assumption of the government of the country by the Crown, and which is regarded by our countrymen as their Magna Charta, but in conformity with the policy, which may be prescribed by the Anglo-Indian community. An Indian proverb says, if you ask a Kazi, he will tell you that Hindus have no religious festivals. In the same way, if you ask an average Anglo-Indian, he will tell you that the people of India have no rights. Whenever the Government has proposed to make any concession, however small, to the children of the soil, the Anglo-Indian community have done their best to prevent it. In a letter addressed to Sir Erskine Perry Lord Lawrence wrote:—"If any thing is done or attempted to be done to help the Natives, a general howl is raised, which reverberates in England, and finds sympathy and support there. I feel quite bewildered sometimes what to do. Every one is, in the abstract, for justice, moderation, and such like excellent qualities, but when one comes to apply such principles, so as to affect any body's, then a change comes over them." This remark is perfectly just as we all know from painful experience. If the principle laid down by Mr. Elliot is to be carried to its logical conclusion, the Government should announce the abrogation of the Proclamation of 1858 and declare that India is to be henceforth governed in a way which will command the approval of Independent Britons.

After stating the leading features and history of Mr. Ilbert's Bill, Mr. Elliot proceeded to enquire whether it is calculated to promote the public interests and welfare of the inhabitants of India generally. He laid much stress on race-feeling and race animosity caused by the measure and opined "that this Bill should be cast aside, till it can be introduced and passed without the smallest risk of producing ill-blood between any sections of the dwellers on Indian soil." If the Government is to act on Mr. Elliot's advice, it will surely have to wait till Doomsday. The time will never come when a liberal measure like the Ilbert Bill designed in the interests of the children of the soil will not produce an outburst among the European community. It is true the introduction of the Jurisdiction Bill has stirred up race-feelings and race-animosities; but pray who is responsible for this lamentable result? Well does the *Madras Times* say—To blame the Viceroy, or the Legislature or the Native community for this bad feeling calls to mind the charge brought in the fable against the lamb for disturbing and fouling the stream, which flowed from the accuser to the accused." Well said. All fair-minded and right-thinking persons will concur in the view of the *Madras*

Times. The Independent Britons have, by their own action, stirred up race-feelings and race-animosities, which had slumbered for many years, and they now turn round and say that the Ilbert Bill should be withdrawn, because it has produced ill-blood between Europeans and Natives. This is really very edifying! Mr. Elliot urged that the estrangement between Natives and Europeans must have the worst results for the former, because the solution of the problem in India depends on the kindness of British capitalists, who would develop India and find employment for the people. This view, of course, is founded on the assumption that the extension of Native Jurisdiction Bill will repel English capital from the country. This argument has been satisfactorily answered by Sir Arthur Hobhouse in his admirable paper in the *Contemporary Review*. It will suffice to say that when the Black Act of 1836 was passed, it was predicted that the measure would drive British capital away from India; but time, the great vindicator of truth, proved the utter foolishness of the prediction. So far from English capital being repelled from the country, its introduction has enormously increased since 1836.

The discussion on Mr. Elliot's paper cannot be said to have been worthy of the subject. General Sir O. Cavanagh thought that the Ilbert Bill was unwise, unnecessary and premature. Colonel Walsh, speaking "from a knowledge of India," declared that her people did not want the Bill. Nor was this all. The gallant Colonel expressed his readiness, if only commissioned to do so, to impeach Lord Ripon at the bar of the House of Parliament for his action in this matter. Surely His Lordship has during his Viceroyalty committed such crimes and misdemeanours that his impeachment is demanded in the interests of the public! We hope the British nation will commission Colonel Walsh to impeach the present Viceroy of India at the bar of the Houses of Parliament for his audacity in proposing to do a bare act of justice to Native Magistrates! The Colonel also knows "something of criminal courts in India, having been on the bench in that country," and he asserted "that convictions are obtained through paying, and that a false oath can be procured for four annas." He asked: "If 6d, the equivalent of four annas, will levy a false statement, will any Englishman be safe if tried upon native evidence before a native judge or magistrate? With due deference to Colonel Walsh's great knowledge of India we may be permitted to remind him that civil suits in which Europeans are interested are in this country tried upon Native evidence before Native Judges; and that no Englishman has yet considered himself unsafe on that account. Col. Malleon declared that the educated and cultured Natives are not the supporters of the Ilbert Bill. "I correspond," said the gallant Colonel, "with many of them and they assure me that they abhor it." We should very much like to know the names of "the educated and cultured Natives," who have told Colonel Malleon that they abhor the Ilbert Bill. Were they his official subordinates and proteges, while he was employed in India, and who still hope against hope that he may yet return to the country? Mr. Maclean, late of the *Bombay Gazette*, maintained that the non-officials were the most important and valuable element of the English population in India, inasmuch as they had developed the industrial and agricultural capabilities of India to a great degree. Have they, we ask, done this out of sheer benevolence and pure disinterestedness? Do not non-official Englishmen get more than an ample return for their labours to develop the resources of India? We are exceedingly sorry to see that Mr. Roper Lethbridge, with his well-known generous sympathies with the people of India, has ranged himself on the side of the opponents of the Ilbert Bill. He argued that the Bill was ill-advised and uncalled-for, inasmuch as it was not generally or even widely demanded by the Natives of India. Mr. Martin Wood satisfactorily answered Mr. Elliot's contention. Mr. Elliot said that the extension of Native Jurisdiction will prevent the introduction of British capital into India. Mr. Wood said:—"And it seems to me that this alarm that capitalists will

withdraw their investments from India on account of this Bill, is enormously exaggerated. Commercial men in India are not such thin-skinned folk." Mr. A. Rogers chiefly dealt with the anomaly argument. The passing of the Bill was advocated by Mr. A. Arathoon and the Raja Rampal Sing. The discussion, we are told, was ultimately adjourned, as several Hindu gentlemen expressed a wish to speak on the subject.

THE KHUDKASHT RYOT OF BENGAL.*

THE last number of the *Calcutta Review* contains a well-argued article with the above title, signed "K. N. R. (Kedarnath Roy?) a judicial officer." The writer shews much research and knowledge, and a thoroughly unbiassed mind. He thus begins: "In the animated discussion about the proposed Rent Bill, most of the writers have lost sight of the original rights and status of the *khudkasht* ryot and his position under the Permanent Settlement and subsequent laws and regulations. In the later phase of the discussion, questions of political considerations have been introduced, and finally the controversy has taken the shape of personality and partisanship. For this we believe Mr. A. Mackenzie, one of the Rent Law Commissioners, is to some extent responsible." He takes Mr. Mackenzie to task for "taking the aggressive" and "sneering at persons, who happened to differ from him." He adds: "When language is hurled forth in this injudicious spirit, it is but natural to expect that it will evoke retorts." The *Reviewer* begins from the beginning. He says: "The ordinary definition of a *khudkasht* ryot is a ryot who cultivates in his own village." "There were," the writer remarks, three classes of cultivators in the Hindu period, claiming an interest in the soil of the village: first, the original settlers and their descendants; secondly, the immigrants who had permanently settled in the village, and thirdly, the mere sojourners in the village, or those who, without living in the village, cultivated lands of the village." "The holding of the *khudkasht* ryot was not transferable, but for default of payment of rent he was liable to eviction. The first were the *khudkashts* proper. They had an hereditary right to cultivate the lands of the village in which they resided, and their rights were regulated by custom, probably the custom of many centuries, and having at least as much force as any written law. The *khudkasht* ryots, however, says the *Reviewer*, enjoyed various privileges arising from their position as original settlers of a village. He continues:

Two elements went to make up a *khudkasht*: (1) the man's permanent settlement or residence in the village; (2) his admission into the village, into the community. What would constitute permanently settling in a village would certainly depend upon the nature of the circumstances that environ him, but there could hardly be any doubt that his residence for a long period in the village would be considered as a strong piece of evidence to prove his intention of permanently residing therein. In his notes of the 6th and 20th January 1880, Mr. Mackenzie misses the main point at issue. The question is, not whether long time was an essence of the ordinary *khudkasht's* title; not whether long residence was a necessary ingredient to transform a migrator into a *khudkasht*, but whether, to all intents and purposes, long residence was not a strong proof of his intention to permanently settle in the village, and, as such, whether practically and in all ordinary cases long residence did not go to absorb him into the community, and confer on him the privileges and rights of a *khudkasht*. Looking from this standpoint of view, even Mr. Mackenzie will concede that the question of time occurs in order to define precisely the status of a *khudkasht*.

Thus the *khudkasht* ryots, according to the *Reviewer*, were the original settlers in a village.

We now come to the Permanent Settlement period. The *Reviewer* rejects the opinions recorded anterior to the Decennial Settlement. He approvingly quotes Mr. Field, who refused to look at any thing "said or written, or thought, or opined before the Permanent Settlement, or a quarter of a century before it." He remarks: "Mr. O'Kinealy, however, quotes copiously from the despatches and state papers of this period.

How far he is justified in doing so, how far it is fair to apply unmaturing theories, advanced in an unsettled state of things, to settle rights and status of conflicting parties, it is for the public to judge." Coming to the Decennial Settlement the *Reviewer* says: "There were four classes of ryots or cultivators whose position at this period ought to be considered: 1st, the *kadimi khudkashts* or the *khudkashts* proper. 2ndly, the modern *khudkashts*, the immigrants who incorporated themselves into the first class and acquired their rights as such. 3rdly, the new Settlers in the village who had not yet been absorbed into the *khudkashts*, and were therefore still *pyekashts*" and 4thly, the cultivators of the lands of the village but not residing in the village, called the *pyekashts*." The earlier Regulations, the *Reviewer* remarks, throw very little light upon the position of the *khudkasht* ryots. In the forty-eight Regulations of 1793 no definition was given of their holdings and no provision was made as to how the new settlers of the village might acquire the rights and status of the *khudkasht*. Between 1793 and 1818, in the numerous Regulations enacted for Bengal, the word "*khudkasht*" occurs only once (e. g., in section 60, clause 2 of Regulation VIII of 1793), and that also refers to the *khudkasht* who was found as such on the land at the time of the Permanent Settlement. The writer continues:

Now let us analyse how under the Regulations of the Permanent Settlement the ryot stands. To begin with the *khudkashts* whose tenure existed at the time of the Permanent Settlement, (they include the first two classes of ryots mentioned above.) Section 60 of Regulation VIII of 1793, provided that the landholders and farmers should not cancel their leases except on proof that they were obtained by collusion, or that the rents for the three years before the Permanent Settlement were below the *pergunnah nirik-bundy*, or that they had collusively obtained deductions from their rents, or upon a general measurement of the *pergunnah* for the purpose of equalising and correcting the assessment. Under section 7 of Regulation IV of 1794, which immediately followed the Regulation of 1793, such ryots (i. e., the then existing *khudkashts*) could renew their leases at the *pergunnah* or established rates. On a sale for arrears of revenue, under section 5 of Regulation LIV of 1793, their former leases stood "cancelled;" they could, however, demand a settlement "according to the established usages and rates of the *pergunnah* or district in which such lands may be situated." The purchasers, on the other hand, could demand an engagement at the rate of the previous proprietors, but if they declined to enter into engagements at that rate, the purchaser might ask for the *pergunnah* rate, and if they still resisted under section 29, clause 5, Regulation VII of 1799, the purchaser might oust them.

The *Reviewer* quotes several authorities in support of his position, among others Mr. Justice Trevor, who held that the *khudkasht*, whose tenancy commenced since the Decennial Settlement, could only hold at the rate which they expressly or impliedly contracted to pay to the zemindar, in other words that they were subject to Section 52 Reg. VIII of 1793. He remarks: "The question is important in the way that, if the Permanent Settlement gave a right to the zemindar to treat his *khudkasht* ryot as one with whom he could deal upon agreement and contract only, any provision that would propose to confer a right upon him independent of the zemindar, would be looked upon by the latter as an encroachment upon his vested rights." And yet Lord Ripon maintains that the Bengal Tenancy Bill aims not at redistribution but restoration of rights in property!

The freedom of contract between the zemindar and the ryot was fully recognized by the Regulations following the Permanent Settlement. The *Reviewer* says:

Regulation V. of 1812 legalized what the Zemindar did by force and upon equitable grounds. Under section 3 of that Regulation, "such parts of Regulation VIII of 1793 and Regulation IV of 1794, as require that the proprietors of land shall prepare form of pottas, and that such forms shall be revised by the Collectors, and which declare that engagements for rent contracted in any other mode than that prescribed by the Regulations in question, shall be deemed to be invalid" were rescinded, and proprietors of land were declared "competent to grant leases to their dependent Talukdars, under-farmers and ryots, and to receive corresponding engagements for the payment

of rent from each of those classes, or any other classes of tenants, according to such form as the contracting parties may deem most convenient and most conducive to their respective interests." They are not, however, to impose arbitrary or indefinite cesses under any denomination, but "the Courts shall notwithstanding maintain and give effect to the definite clauses of the engagement contracted between the parties, or in other words enforce payment of such sums as may have been specially agreed upon between them." Section 5 having recited that the *Pergunnah* rates have in many instances become uncertain, section 6 provided, "that if any known *Pergunnah* rates shall exist the same shall serve to determine the amount of rent, which should be received by persons deputed to attach the lands on the part of Government, or by the purchasers at the public sales;" and section 7, provided that "in cases in which no established rates of the *pergunnah* or local division of the country may be known, pottas shall be granted and the collections made, according to the rate payable for land of a similar description in the places adjacent: but if the leases and pottas of the tenants of an estate generally, which may consist of an entire village or other local division, be liable to be cancelled under the rules above noticed, new pottas shall be granted, and the collections made at rates not exceeding the highest rates paid for the same land in any one year, within the period of the three last years antecedent to the period at which the leases may be cancelled," section 9 declared that no such enhancement could be made without serving a notice upon the tenant in the first instance.

We have thus seen that from the time of the Permanent Settlement the zemindars have been free to make such arrangements and contracts as pleased them regarding all lands in which no rights were held by ryots or others at the time of the settlement; consequently the new settlers of the village since the settlement were also subject to the contract terms imposed by the Zemindar.

We hope the reader has now a fair idea of the nature of the *khudkasht* ryot and his rights. The *Reviewer* in conclusion thoroughly condemns the Bill of the Rent Commission—when he wrote he had not evidently seen the Bengal Tenancy Bill, but we have not space for more extracts. He does not hesitate to say that the views propounded by Messrs. Mackenzie and O'Kinealy regarding the innovations introduced in the Bill, are "contrary to all rules of equity and justice."

LATEST NEWS AND NOTES

THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR will start on his tour on the 6th proximo. His Honor is expected to arrive at Uttarpara on that day at about 11 A. M., and will lunch there.

THE PRIVY COUNCIL, we are sorry to learn, has rejected Babu Surendranath Banerjee's appeal to it. We believe the appeal has been dismissed on technical grounds.

THE AMIR of Kabul has been granted a subsidy of 12 lakhs of rupees per annum out of the Indian exchequer. The Afghan War has cost about 21 crores of rupees, and now India is saddled with a 12-lakhs subsidy per annum! What a solace to the tax-payers of India! This is just the way to bring home to them the sweets of self-government.

SIR CHARLES AITCHISON has vindicated his love of Constitutional Government in his reply to the United Service Club regarding the constitution of the Simla Municipality. He has answered the memorial of the Club categorically, and has shewn a liberality of feeling, not ordinarily met with among Indian bureaucrats. We congratulate Dr. Hunter on this signal success of his labours.

THE DEMONSTRATION of the ship-masters of Calcutta against the officiating Chief Magistrate of this town points a moral, which we would invite the opponents of the Ilbert Bill to consider. One of the chief arguments against the Bill was that a Native Magistrate would not be able to enter into the feelings of low Europeans, and would therefore be ill-fitted to do them justice. The Chairman of the ship-master's meeting said:

In recent cases that Magistrate had given a patient hearing to all that seamen had to urge, but as soon as shipmasters came before him and wished to state their grievances, they were simply put on one side, and not allowed to speak, even when there was the official log to support what they had to say and to show that crime had been committed by the men whom they charged. This had been done in many instances; no motive being apparent and no time being devoted by the Magistrate even to thinking over what his decision should be. He did not wish to reflect in any way on the Magistrate who might be a very good lawyer, but he doubted whether he thoroughly understood the gravity of the cases which he tried. (Hear, hear.)

We do not wish to enter into the merits of the case. We simply desire to draw attention to the circumstance that it is the European Magistrate of the town, who is charged with want of proper appreciation of the gravity of the cases against seamen. A re we to infer from this that even a trained Englishman, except a seaman, should not be vested with power over English seamen?

WE ARE sorry to observe that the Calcutta correspondent of the *London Times* has given currency to the stories circulated by the *Englishman* and calculated to cause a panic about the safety of Europeans in India. The correspondent writes:

"These and similar events go to prove the existence among the lower classes of the natives of a feeling that the prestige belonging to an Englishman has been lowered, a feeling which is sedulously fomented by the larger portion of the Native Press. They indicate too, how unbearable would be the position of English men and women in India if once that prestige were swept away. Seeing, then, that European opinion in India official and non-official, is practically unanimous in tracing the present strained state of feeling to the Criminal Jurisdiction Bill, and in condemning that measure as unnecessary and dangerous, it is to be hoped that the Government will no longer hesitate to take the straightforward and manly course of admitting that it has made a mistake, and of at once withdrawing the bill."

It is nonsense to say that these cases have increased owing to the Ilbert Bill. The roughs, who are accused of the outrages, belong to the dreg of society, and they are quite innocent of the controversy going on about the Jurisdiction Bill. They are generally illiterate persons and cannot read the newspaper; they cannot therefore be influenced by the Native Press one way or another.

THE ENGLISHMAN is again fanning the flame of race-feeling by relaying stories of Native outrages upon European ladies. The *Indian Daily News* thus rebukes its Hare Street brother for this dirty work:

We have condemned, and we do unhesitatingly condemn, the course adopted by the *Englishman*. We see clearly enough the danger of such a course to the cause which, we perceive, the *Englishman* is desirous to further. We, however, object to the course followed by our contemporary, because it sets on foot and puts in circulation dangerous ideas. It creates the evils it professes to denounce, it appeals to the fears and imagination of those who are least able to judge calmly upon the theory propounded, and this again to our thinking is beyond all question a mischief. As we have said, we see quite clearly the course on which our contemporary has entered; but we do not understand, or rather we do not care to understand, what his object may be, or where the course he follows may lead. If he will state explicitly what object he intends to compass, what aim he has in view, what effect he intends to produce, then we shall have some ground for forming a judgment other than that we have now arrived at; but until he do so, we hold very strongly to the opinion that in a matter of such vital importance to the European community, as the discussion of Mr. Ilbert's Bill, there are other and higher, more practical and more useful, grounds calling for his attention.

The above, while it detracts from the *Englishman*, does great credit to the *Indian Daily News*, which evidently wishes to tread in the right track, but feels a restraint, which we not being behind the scenes do not clearly see.

A STRANGE rumour has come down to us from Simla. It is to the effect that the British Indian Association has entered into a compact with the opponents of the Ilbert Bill to support its withdrawal in order to secure the sympathy and approval of the latter in their agitation against the Rent Bill. We are in a position to give a flat and emphatic contradiction to this false and malicious rumour. No proposal for such an unholy alliance has come to the British Indian Association, and the Association would have belied its cherished principles and traditions, if it had, supposing that the proposal had been made, given it the least countenance. Were we to believe the concoctors of the rumour to have acted from honest and not malicious or mischievous motives, it would be strange that they should not have borne in mind that when the Criminal

Procedure Bill of 1882 was passed, it was the British Indian Association, which had prayed for the abolition of the exemption law, and that the present Bill practically owes its origin to a motion of its distinguished representative in the Council, the Maharaja Sir Jotendromohun Tagore Bahadur K. C. S. I. Would the Association stultify itself by opposing the very Bill, which it has promoted? As for the battle of the Rent Bill, it will be fought out on independent grounds, quite unconnected with the Jurisdiction Bill.

BABU PROTAP CHUNDER MOZOOMDAR is a zealous advocate of temperance, and we honor him for his zeal. The reader is aware that he is now on a voyage round the world, and at Birmingham he is reported to have said that "fifty per cent. of the educated natives of India die through over-indulgence in intoxicants." He attributed this evil habit to their contact with Western Civilization. It cannot be said that drinking was unknown among the natives of India until the advent of the British, but it cannot be denied that it has immensely increased under British rule. The liquor-shop has unfortunately become the sign-post of British civilization in the East. At the same time it is gross exaggeration to say that fifty per cent. of the educated natives of India die from over-indulgence in drink. If that were the case, then it might be a fair question to enquire whether English education is compatible with the best interests of the nation. Happily this issue is not at stake. As far as we have been able to judge drinking far from increasing has decreased among the rising generation of educated natives, we mean the graduates and undergraduates of our University. The generation that is passing away was certainly more given to drinking. At the same time we must record with sorrow that the evil habit is spreading among half-educated natives in Mofussil stations and the agricultural and industrial population. The canker we may say is eating into the vitals of the nation, and we cannot therefore too loudly protest against the law and policy, which foster that canker.

WE HEARTILY welcome the movement to raise a National Fund for constitutional agitation for the conservation of national interests. The meeting held by the Indian Association on Tuesday last has our warmest sympathy, but the line which the promoters of the movement have chalked out for themselves ought to be distinctly understood by the public. There was in the speech of the principal speaker on the occasion an under-current of hostile feeling against the wealthier class, which seemed to shew that he did not care for support from that quarter, although the meeting opened with assurances of sympathy from two rich zemindars, Babu Mohimarunjun Roy Chowdry of Kakina, Rungpore, and Raja Surjikan Achari Chowdry, Mooktagacha, Mymensing. Adverting to the Jurisdiction Bill he remarked, "from one section of the native community it has received the most lukewarm support. I am here in the temple of truth and must tell the truth. From the whole of the middle-class community it has met with the strongest support." Now, is this charge against "one section," that is the upper class, true? Did not the Bill, according to the Viceroy's own statement, owe its origin to the motion of Maharaja Sir Jotendra Mohun Tagore, K. C. S. I., the well-known exponent and representative of the very section of the community, who are accused of being "lukewarm" about the Bill? Is the accusation made to discredit them in the eyes of the native public? But Babu Surendranath does not care for the support of the upper class, and he was quite right in cutting them out of his programme. He has every right too to select his own clientele. He specified his clients to be the pleaders, the shop-keepers, the peasants, and zenana ladies. He said: "Outside the ranks of the lawyers, there are others whose help also is needed. There are the shop-keepers, and there are the peasants. The shop-keepers are independent men. Why should we not have their unions? Why should we not have also the ryots' union?" In conclusion he remarked: "Let boys, young men and old

men come forward with their contributions. I hope even the ladies of the zenana will contribute." The line is thus distinctly drawn. We do not at all blame him for drawing this line. He is quite consistent, for when the avowed object of the Indian Association is to take part in measures, the manifest tendency of which is to ruin the zemindars, with what decency or consistency could it apply to them for money for the prosecution of work so directly opposed to their own interests? It would have been like asking money from them for the purchase of a knife with which to cut their throats. There was, however, a sad omission in the speeches at last Tuesday's meeting. Not one speaker dwelt upon the programme of the work to be done. Not one speaker explained what part the Association will take on the religious question—that is to say, whether the Association will insist upon examination of Indian candidates for the Civil Service in England. This condition involves the sacrifice of the religious feelings of the Hindus, and ninety-nine out of a hundred Hindus do not consider this sacrifice just or equitable. Similarly not one speaker said one word as to how the Association will deal with the interests of the zemindar and the ryot in the struggle which has already set in. There are many, who, though themselves not zemindars, are on principle opposed to spoliation and confiscation, and they should like to know how the proposed fund would be applied before they subscribed to it. We dare say an Appeal will be issued, setting forth the objects of the Fund, and the machinery for carrying out those objects. We hope the points, which we have noticed above, will be explained in it.

WE THANK Babu Asutosh Banerji for a copy of the "Speeches of Lalmohun Ghose." These speeches are excellent specimens of Indian oratory in English, and they have been opportunely issued in a collected form. Mr. Lalmohun Ghose is now engaged in a high patriotic work, and these speeches, which, we hope, will be extensively circulated in England, will shew to the British public the stuff of which he is made. Babu Asutosh Banerji has done a public service by collecting these speeches. The book has been neatly got up.

WE ACKNOWLEDGED in a recent issue the receipt of a book, being a translation in Bengali of Charak-Sanhita by Abinashchunder Kabitratna Kaviraj. It is an undertaking of great importance, and when completed will be a valuable contribution to Indian medical literature. The translator has done his part well.

WE ARE requested by Babu Protapchunder Roy, the enterprising translator of the Mahavaratha and the Ramayana, to announce a contribution of Rs. 500, which he gratefully acknowledges, from His Highness the Maharaja of Travancore, in aid of the English translation of the Mahavaratha undertaken by him. We hope the example set by the enlightened Maharaja of Travancore, will induce other Indian Chiefs and Princes, who care for the preservation and dissemination of the Indian classics, to lend their powerful assistance to this laudable undertaking.

WE NOTICED last week the Rutnagheri shooting case. The Resolution of the Bombay Government on this case is worthy of the representative of the British nation. We give the following extract from it:

As regards the sufficiency of the evidence to support the more serious charge (attempted murder) it appeared to Government that as the scuffle in which Mr. Hewett was thrown to the ground originated with himself, for he first peevishly scolded the peon on a private matter, and then on the peon's muttering, called him a "soor," and on his continuing to mutter, followed him outside the tent, and gave him what in the evidence is called "a shove;" and as the gun was not snatched up hastily by Mr. Hewett in the first anger caused by his being thrown to the ground, and set upon by the peon, but was fetched from a box in his tent, and probably loaded, and then carried in pursuit of the peon for a distance of between a quarter and half a mile before the shot was fired; and as the distance, 25 yards, at which it was fired resulted apparently from chance and not from choice, and the peon was probably nearer when the previous mis-fire took place, it was the duty of the Magistrate to leave the final characterisation of the offence, and the per-

mission for its composition to higher authority by committing the case to the Sessions Court. But in case the High Court might hold that the Magistrate was justified in treating the offence as clearly no more than voluntarily causing hurt with a dangerous weapon, the Governor in Council was further of opinion that such an act, as deliberately firing a charge of shot at a person, was one of extreme gravity; and that all persons who might hereafter be exposed to the anger of Mr. Hewett or other persons equally unable to control themselves, were entitled to be protected from their intemperate acts by such warning as would result from his public trial and suitable punishment on the occasion now under notice. The fact that it suited the person now injured to drop the prosecution for what to him was a very large sum of money, appeared to Government to have no force whatever against the claims of the public in the matter; and the argument that the interests of the injured person deserved to be considered is worthless.

Again:

As regards Mr. Hewett himself, in his capacity of Acting Assistant Superintendent of Revenue Survey, orders have been passed in the Revenue Department dismissing him from the service of Government, and declaring him to be ineligible for re-employment in that service in any capacity. Such reckless and outrageous violence as that of which he has been guilty would be inexcusable in any person of education and social standing, and it is a matter of deep regret to Government that it should have proceeded from one of their own officers. The personal conflict which was provoked by the vile epithet which he applied to one of his official servants, cannot be accepted as any excuse for his desperate but deliberate act. Although, therefore, the highest judicial authority has found no reason to question the legal discretion of the Magistrate who permitted this act to be compounded the Governor in Council will not permit a person who has shown himself to be capable of such conduct to be retained in Her Majesty's service or to re-enter it in any capacity subordinate to his Government.

Well done. It is strict justice of this kind, which raises the character of the British Government in the estimation of the people, and which justifies its ways in the eyes of both man and God.

We are, however, sorry to observe that the Bombay Government finds fault with the Government pleader, Mr. Mundlik, for not pressing the charge on a lower count. The main question before the High Court being whether a felony of the kind under notice was compoundable or not, we do not think that the shifting of the charge would have availed with the court in its then temper.

(From a Dramatic Critic.)

THE STAR THEATRE in Beadon Street was opened to the public for the first time last Saturday night. As regards fittings and accoutrements, it may fairly take its place among the best Play-houses in this city, though the arrangements on this night were not as perfect as could be desired for the convenience of the audience. To visitors on the lowermost rows of the stall seats the performance was almost invisible, and the same may be said of those who had back seats in the dress circle. The play performed was "Duksha Yojya" or the ceremony performed by Durga's father King Duksha for the express purpose of slighting Siva, which ended in confusion to the Yojya, and the death of King Duksha, father of Sati or Durga. The performance was capital; the parts of Duksha, Mahadev, Sati, and Queen Manoka were exceedingly well performed. In the early scenes the actresses seemed to have not well rehearsed the inter-locations, but they more than made up as the play advanced. The scenic representations were all that could be desired, and the exhibition of ghosts, the ten transformations of Sati and other images by means of reflected electric light behind a glass, deservedly drew loud plaudits. On the whole the performance does great credit to Babu Grishchunder Ghose, the dramatic genius of Bengal at the present day. To make the new theatre a resort for respectable persons for rational recreation and amusement, the manager should scrupulously attend to two things—he should strictly prevent public women taking seats among the audience in exposed places and keep out drunken men. The uproar caused by the latter was a source of great annoyance to the spectators.

PENT-BILL MEETING.

BHAGALPUR, JULY 15.

A large and influential meeting of the landholders of the Bhagulpore Division was held on the evening of the 14th instant at the rooms of the Landholders' Association, Maharaja Shio Prosad Sing presiding. The following resolutions were passed, and much excitement prevailed:—

First:—This meeting views with alarm the provisions of the Bengal Tenancy Bill, and considers that they are entirely subversive of the rights of property vested in the landholders of Bengal and Behar without there being any certainty that will improve the condition of the actual cultivators. Moved by Maharaja Shio Prosad Sing, Bahadur, and seconded by St. Clair Grant, Esq.

Second:—In the opinion of this meeting, legislation, as proposed in the bill, is not justifiable under the power reserved to the legislature by Clause 1, Section 8, Regulation 1 of 1793. Moved by Rajah Harballabh Naran Sing Bahadur, and seconded by W. Eddis, Esq., Assistant Manager, Raj Darbhanga.

Third.—That under the existing circumstances of the country, there is no necessity for such a revolutionary measure as the Bill purports to be. Proposed by Raja Ram Narayan Singh, and seconded by Babu Sri Mohan Thakur.

Fourth.—It is nowise to unsettle the customary and other laws that govern the relation between landlord and tenant, without grave necessity, and interfere with freedom of contract, and unjust to deprive the landed class of valuable and ancient rights without giving adequate compensation. Moved by Kumar Hirdai Narayan Singh, and seconded by M. B. Morrison, Esq.

Fifth.—This meeting views with apprehension that the immediate results of the Bill, if passed, would be disastrous to both landlord and tenant; inasmuch as it will cause endless litigation and friction between the two classes, and compel them to appear before the civil courts and the executive authorities in all important dealings between them. Moved by Babu Hari Mohan Thakur, and seconded by T. C. Curtis, Esq.

Sixth.—That memorials be submitted to the Government through the Bhagalpur Landholders Association, respectfully representing the views held by this meeting on the Bill, and pointing out the injury that would occur if it became law. Proposed by Babu Purno Chandra Singh, and seconded by Babu Ambika Pershad Singh.

Seventh.—Subscriptions in aid of the fund proposed to be raised by the Bhagalpur Landholders Association for furtherance of this meeting be collected, and the Committee of the Association be authorised to collect and expend the same. Proposed by Babu Tej Narayan, and seconded by Babu Kali Prasad Singh.

A large sum was subscribed on the spot.

REVIEW.

Echoes from old Calcutta, being chiefly reminiscences of the days of Warren Hastings, Francis, and Impey. By H. E. Busteed.

We owe many apologies to Dr. Busteed for our inability to notice earlier his very interesting and entertaining book, which heads this article. It contains much that is new, quaint and instructive. It gives glimpses of the inner life of some of the great characters, who founded and consolidated the British empire in the East. It throws a flood of light on the early history of British rule in India. It begins with the harrowing story of the horrid Black Hole. For the first time we see in this book an accurate description of the real motive of Seraj-ood-dowla in attacking the English. It arose from the death-bed counsel of Ali Verdi Khan.

"My life," the old man is reported to have said, "has been a life of war and stratagem. For what have I fought, for what have my councils tended, but to secure you, my son, a quiet succession to my Subadary? My fears for you have for many days robbed me of sleep. I perceived who had power to give you trouble after I am gone; hence, keep in view the power the European nations have in the country. This fear I would also have freed you from if God had lengthened my days. The work, my son, must now be yours, their wars and politics in the Telenga country should keep you waking. On the pretence of private contests between their kings, they have seized and divided the country of the king and the goods of his people between them. Think not to weaken all three together. The power of the English is great. Reduce them first; the others will give you little trouble when you have reduced them. Suffer them not, my son, to have fortifications or soldiers. If you do the country is not yours." There could not be a blacker tragedy than the Black Hole of Calcutta, but it would seem that Seraj-ood-dowla did not order it—aye, he knew nothing about it. The account given by Mr. Holwell is very interesting and contains some facts which were not known before.

The trial and execution of Maharaja Nundcoomar is a thrilling story. Our author corrects several important facts given by Macanlay, while he supplies others which are quite new. Incidentally he gives some glimpses of social life in Calcutta in those days. Dr. Busteed writes: "Those were the days when there were no swinging punkahs—no ice; possibly no saltpetre (unless the soldiers had by that time acquired the now almost-forgotten art of using it). The Judges wore their heavy wigs, and (tradition says) retired three or four times daily 'to change their linen.' Think of all this, O Minos and Radamanthus, and ye other Jove-descended Judges who dispense justice in palatial Calcutta to-day!"

The gentlemen, who composed the jury for the trial of Nundcoomar were as follows:

John Robinson (foreman).	John Fergusson.
Edward Scott.	Arthur Adie.
Robert Macfarlin.	John Collis.
Thomas Smith.	Samuel Touchet.
Edward Ellerington.	Edward Sutterthwaite.
Joseph Bernard Smith.	Charles Weston.

The Maharaja pleaded not guilty, and, being asked by whom he would be tried, answered: "By God and his peers."

The Court asked whom the Rajah considered as his peers. His counsel answered he must leave that to the Court. Chief Justice—"A peer of Ireland tried in England would be tried by a common jury. The Charter directs that in all criminal prosecutions the

prisoner should be tried by the inhabitants of the town of Calcutta, being British subjects." But not a single native gentleman was empanelled as a juror. So much for the trial of Nundcoomar by his peers! The charge of the Chief Justice to the jury was fair enough; as it is not long, we give it in *extenso*:

"I have made such observations on the evidence as the bulk of it, and the few minutes I had to recollect myself, would allow me to make. You will consider the whole with that candour, impartiality, and attention which have been so visible in everyone of you during the many days you have sat on this cause. You will consider on which side the weight of evidence lies; always remembering that, in criminal, and more especially in capital, cases, you must not weight the evidence in golden scales; there ought to be a great difference of weight in the opposite scale before you find the prisoner guilty. In cases of property the stake on each side is equal, and the least preponderance of evidence ought to turn the scale; but in a capital case, as there can be nothing of equal value to life, you should be thoroughly convinced that there does not remain a possibility of innocence before you give your verdict against the prisoner. You will again and again consider the character of the prosecutor and his witnesses,—the distance of the prosecution from the time the offence is supposed to be committed,—the proof and nature of the confessions said to be made by the prisoner,—his rank and fortune. These are all reasons to prevent you giving a hasty and precipitate belief to the charge brought against him; but if you believe the facts sworn against him to be true, they cannot alter the nature of the fact themselves. Your sense of justice and your own feelings will not allow you to convict the prisoner unless your consciences are fully satisfied beyond all doubt of his guilt. If they are not, you will bring in that verdict which, from the dictates of humanity, you will be inclined to give. But, should your consciences be thoroughly convinced of his being guilty, no consideration, I am sure, will prevail on you not to give a verdict according to your oaths."

The Maharaja was convicted and sentenced to be hanged. Thus the first native of India tried on a charge of uttering a forged document by the first English Court under the English expiated his guilt on the gallows, while the first Englishman, who committed forgery for the sake of the establishment of British power in the East, was honored with regal powers as the Ruler of the country!

We have neither time nor space to go through the other chapters. They are all very interesting and we have read them with unwearied interest. The accounts of Sir Phillip Francis and Warren Hastings are very readable. We wish they were more comprehensive and elaborate. The story of the life of Madame Grand, afterwards the wife of Talleyrand, points a moral, which is not without value even to the present generation.

One cannot more agreeably pass a leisure-hour than by taking up this book.

Darlington's Pain-Curer has been found to be certain cure for Pains on the Back, Lumbago, Pains in the Chest, Sore Throats, Coughs, Colds, Tightness of the Chest, Bronchitis, Diphtheria, Headache, Toothache, Earache, Neuralgia, Colics, Rheumatism, Paralysis, Pains in the Groins, Contracted Joints, Gout, Sciatica, Bad Legs, Bad Breasts, Swellings, Old Sores, Ulcers, Piles, Ringworm, Pimples, Freckles, & Eruptions on the Skin. May be had retail or wholesale, direct from their Establishment, 49, Dhurumtollah, Street, Calcutta.

Beware of other worthless imitations.

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL.—SURPASSINGLY EFFICACIOUS AS A RESTORATIVE MEDICINE AND FOOD.—Dr. Whitmore, Medical Officer of Health, St. Marylebone, writes,—"My own somewhat lengthened experience as a Medical Practitioner enables me with confidence to recommend Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil, as being more uniform in quality, more certain in its effects, more palatable, and infinitely less likely to disagree with the stomach than the Pale Oil. The practice which often prevails of mixing certain ingredients with Cod Liver Oil, to render it agreeable to the taste, is highly objectionable, for we have it on the authority of Dr. de Jongh himself, that anything which sophisticates it, takes largely from its therapeutic value. If I were asked for an explanation of the marked success which for so many years has attended the administration of Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil, I should say that it is owing to its extraordinary medicinal, dietetic, and regiminal properties, and which are found to exist in no other medicine that I am acquainted with in such uniform combination. Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil is sold only in capsule imperial half-pints, pints, and quarts, with his stamp and signature and the signature of his sole consignees on the capsule and the label under wrapper, by all chemists, druggists and store-keepers. Sole consignees, Ansar, Harford and Co., 77, Strand, London."

COMMERCIAL.

(FROM OUR COMMERCIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

Saturday, 21st July, 1883.

Transactions during the fortnight have owing to absence of demand been confined within narrow limits—sales in white grey goods for forward delivery in October continue to take place at reasonable rates whilst goods on the spot hardly finds buyer at fair prices.

Years continue to draw occasional buyers for local manufactures at easier rates.

Country Produce—Exports did not attract much attention, except in Tea and wheat in which there has been a fair amount of business done.

TEA.—At the last weekly public sale held on the 19th instant 9,024 chests out of 9,650 offered, found buyers, larger portion of this quantity was of inferior quality prices for which were rather easier, whilst goods of superior descriptions fetched full previous rates.

Oilseeds.—Nothing of importance transpired.

Wheat.—Fair amount of business at previous rates.

Rice.—There was little rise in this market and prices for low qualities have fallen 1 to 1½ anna per B maund.

JUTE.—The new crops are coming in slowly and about two thousand drums have gone in to stock the high prices demanded by sellers prevent business from being effected. Present quotation 4-1 @ 4-2 some of the sellers as usual at this time of the season sold for forward delivery, but as prices ruling at present will cause them loss all operations are at a stand-still.

MONEY.

Stiffness still seems to prevail in our money market but with less severity as free accommodation at reasonable rates 6 available per cent continues to be the minimum rate at the Bank of Bengal.

In Government securities there was less doing and prices during the latter end of the week have been steady and closed as follows:—

4 per cent	98-15
4½ per cent	same as before

Joint-stock shares were in less request nothing of interest transpired.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

MONTHLY SUBSCRIPTIONS.	Rs. As. P.
H. H. Ramamyaengar Esq., French Rock	6 0 0
Raja Surja Kant Acharjee Chowdry Bahadur	13 4 0
Mooktagacharya	6 10 0
Kurmi Native Reading Room	10 0 0
A. S. Raghavachar Esq., Bangalore	10 0 0
John Kulundavali Esq., Negapatam	3 8 0
Vice-Chairman, Calcutta Municipality	3 5 0
R. J. B. Bhatia, Bahrach	11 8 0
Secretary Albert Edward Institution, Poona	13 4 0
Moharaja of Cashmere	10 0 0
A. G. Hari Rao Esq., Vayavaram	1 2 0
Secretary Oudh British Indian Association, Lucknow	13 4 0
T. Narahari Rao Esq., Simoga	13 4 0
T. Pattaviram Pillay Esq., Trichinopoly	13 4 0
H. C. Banerjee, Kohima	6 10 0
District Engineer, Luckhimpore	6 0 0
Cocoonada Literary Association	6 10 0
Baboo Anantlal, Monghyr	6 10 0
" Khetter Chunder Additto, Allahabad	13 4 0
" Womesh Chunder Mondul, Chinsurah	13 4 0
" Nobin Chunder Pal, Garden Reach	13 4 0
" Koylachechund-r Das, Cachar	6 10 0
" Nobinchunder Sen, Behar	6 0 0
" Onkoychurn Sen, Paralia	7 12 0
" Woomachurn Sen, Arkandi	13 4 0
" Khetter Mohun Palit, Ajoodhya	3 5 0
" Poorna Chander Das, Rangamates	6 10 0
" Nobo Kissen Mookerjee, Tezpor	15 0 0
" Kader Nath Banerjee, Bankipore	10 0 0
" Nil Kanto Chatterjee, Krishnagur	6 10 0
" Joddoo Putty Banerjee, Bancoorah	13 4 0
" Ramesur Nath, Krishnagur	15 0 0
" Dhorony Dhur Misre, Sumbulpore	13 4 0
" Mathub chunder Chatterjee, Jessore	10 0 0
" Kumar Haroprasad Singh, Spoilghye	13 4 0
" Doorgaprasad, Chupra	13 4 0
" Luckhoochunder Kurmocar, Saitpur	9 12 0
" Pandit Beesombhor Nath, Protagpurh	2 0 0
" Prosunno coomar Mojomdar, Chandpore	13 4 0
" Gobindechunder Dutt, Sultanpore	10 0 0
" Bamachurn Banerjee, Senikote	10 0 0
" Anundmoy Moitra, Santipore	13 4 0
" Brindabonechunder Ghose, Debrooghur	13 4 0

ERRATUM.

Baboo Raghoo Nath Sahai, Bankipore for Rs. 13-0-0 read..... 13 4 0

Government Notifications

Calcutta Gazette, July 4th, 1883.

GENERAL.—7th July.—Moulvie Mobaruck Ali, Offg Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Sarun, returned to duty on forenoon of 23d June last.

9th.—The orders of the 2nd ult, granting seven weeks privilege leave to Baboo Tara Prosad Chatterjee, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Bishenpore, Bankoora, and Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Ganga, now at Nuddea, to have temporary charge of the Bishenpore sub-division, are cancelled.

12th.—Mr H. Gillon, Jt Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Gya to act as Dist and Sess Judge of Shahabad, during absence of Mr J. Tweedie.

14th.—Mr G. Toynbee, Jt Magistrate and Deputy Collector, is posted to the sudder station of Farnesh.

Baboo Peary Mohan Banerjee, Depy Magte and Depy Colr, Midnapore, is transf'd to Balasore, and is posted to the sudder station of that district.

Mr C N Banerjee, Depy Magte and Depy Colr, on leave, is posted to the sudder station of the Midnapore dist.

17th—Moulvie Syed Anwar Ahmed, Tempy Sub-Depy Colr, Buxar, Shahabad, leave for two months, in extension of leave granted 29th June last.

Baboo Khetter Mohun Mookerjee, Depy magte and Depy Colr, Hooghly, leave for one month, from date he may avail himself of it.

Religious—9th—The Rev Jacob Misra, a Minister of the Free Baptist Denomination, Midnapore, is granted licenses authorising him to solemnize marriages between persons, one or both of whom is a Christian or Christians, and to grant certificates of marriage between persons who are Native Christians.

Registration—5th—Munshi Kafil-uddin Ahmed, Rural Sub-Regtr of Shazadpore, in Pubna, to be Rural Sub-Regtr of Duli, in that dist, vice Baboo Bholanath Adhikari, dismissed.

Advertisements.

TO LET—A Two-storied House at Tallah B. Chatterjee's Street, suited for a Hindu Zemindar with zenana apartments, apply, P. K. Mookerjee, Tallah.

WANTED A Surveyor and draftsman; the former on Salary from Rs. 80 to 100 with travelling allowance Rs. 30 when in field, the latter on Rs 60 per month. The Surveyor should have a thorough knowledge of Levelling and Surveying, and plot accurately and neatly; and the draftsman should be able to draw plans neatly from rough sketches, and frame Estimates correctly.

Duration of their services for more than one year, depends upon necessities. The Surveyor will be required from 1st October next; and the draftsman immediately. Applications with testimonials to be forwarded to the undersigned.

W. VENKATASUDHY NAIDU,
District Engineer,
For
The Chairman, District Road Cess
Committee, Lohardugga.

WANTED two Sub-Overseers for the District Road Cess Works Rungpore, one on a salary of Rs. 50 and the other on Rs. 40 per month both with a Monthly Travelling allowance at the rate of Rs. 15. Applications are to be made sharp to

ASUTOSH LAHIRI, B. C. E.
District Engineer, Rungpore.

13th July 1883.

NOTICE.

Wanted immediately a Draftsman and Estimator on a salary of Rs. 60 (sixty) per mensem for the Road Cess Department, Maldah. None need apply who cannot draw plans and sections from field Books neatly and Estimate therefrom. The applicant if already in service, must apply through the Head of his Department.

District Engineer's Office, } JOGENDRANATH GHOSE,
Maldah, } District Engineer,
The 18th July, 1883. } Maldah.

NOTIFICATION.

To be peremptorily sold by the Registrar of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal in its Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction at his sale room in the Court House on Saturday the 21st of July next at the hour of 12 o'clock at noon pursuant to an order of the said Court made in suit No. 270 of 1873 (wherein Musrutara Begum is plaintiff and Newab Inarputood Dowlah Sujjard Ally Khan Bahadoor and others are defendants) and dated the 3rd of May 1880 the undermentioned property of the plaintiff and defendants, viz:

All that partly one storied and partly two storied house and premises No. 80 Garden Reach Road known as Garden Reach Hotel in the Suburbs of Calcutta together with the piece or parcel of land upon which the same is erected and built containing by estimation two Biggahs seven Cottahs and seven Chittacks and twenty five feet more or less and bounded on the North by a lane, on the south by the tenanted land of Rajah Suttanand Ghosal and others, on the east by the house of Gunga Gobindo Mundul and on the west by the Garden Reach Road.

The condition of sale and abstract of title may be seen at the office of the Registrar of the High Court, Original Side and at the office of Mr. U. Bose Attorney for Newab Nuzahatadd Dowlah Alius Newab Pearsa Sahib on any day before the sale and will be produced at the sale.

U. Bose—Attorney, } Sd. R. BELCHAMBERS,
Calcutta, High Court } Register.
Original Side, the 6th }
July 1883. }

HIGH COURT RECEIVERS' OFFICE.

Estate—Kristo Mohun Mitter.

Umbica Churn Mitter.

V.

Khetter Mohun Mitter and others.

NOTICE is hereby given that on Friday the 10th day of August next at 1 o'clock in the afternoon, the Receiver of the High Court will put at his office for Lease the under-mentioned Zamindaries, Talooks, Lands, and Premises belonging to the above estate on the terms and conditions which may be ascertained on application to him or to,

WATKINS & WATKINS.

Attorneys for the Receiver.

Lot 1.

In Zillah 24-Pergunnahs.

Mouza Ranaghat in Pergunnah Hateaghar, Tonzee, No. 596.

Lot 31.—Mouza Ranaghat, Touzee No. 1317. An eight annas share of Mouza Radhacantpore &c., in Pergunnah Shahapore, Touzee No. 417, with Ticca Mehals.

An eight annas share of Khas Potittands at Radhacantpore, with Khallary and Hokook Ticca Mehals. A sixteen annas share of Neiz Ticca Mehals at Radhacantpore.

Jummaie Ticca Mehals at Mouza Luckhinarainpore in Pergunnah Shawpore, Khallary Mehal.

A fourteen annas share of Turruff Kalikapore in Pergunnah Boridhatti, Touzee No. 378, with Hokook Picca Mehals viz., sixteen annas share of Turruff Kalikapore.

Ditto of purchased Lacraj Mehals—

An eight annas share of Shairath Mehal—

Jammaie Ticca Mehals.

A sixteen annas share of Mouza Bhuggobanpore Turruff Ramessurpore in Pergunnah Hateaghar.

An eight annas share of Mehal Chuck Turruff Kallynagore in Pergunnah Hatheeghar, consisting of Chuck Bagmaree and purchased Chuck.

An eight annas share of Turruff Shahazadahpore in Pergunnah Moydah, consisting of Chuck Hissa Khago. Durnourassee Chuck, Mouzah Ranaghat, Mehal Khorbill in Pergunnah Hatheeghar.

Chuck Gorankatty, Mouzah Casynagore, Pergunnah Hatheeghar.

Three annas and four gundahs share of Chuck Kharree in Mouza Kharree and Pergunnah Kharree with Mehal Tawfir Bazantpi and Pattalie Ticca.

A three annas and four gundahs share of Chuck Nalooah, Mehal Khorbill in Mouzah Nalooah, Pergunnah Hatheeghar.

A five annas and five gundahs share of Mehal Dowl in Mouzah Kharree, Chuck Kharree, Pergunnah Kharree.

Putnee Mehal Turruff Suthal in Pergunnah Magoora, consisting of Mouzas Majeerant Bouckbarria and Dhock ragatcha.

Mourassee Mehal Kamar Pole &c., in Pergunnah Mooragatcha with Dupteer, Sormijamee and Lakraj Lands.

A ten annas thirteen gundahs one cowrie and one kranti share of Mehal Bundokee in Pergunnahs Hatheeghar and Boridhatti, with ten annas thirteen gundahs one cowrie and one kranti share of Mehal-Izmalee, purchased Mohutram and Brommotter.

A ten annas thirteen gundahs one cowrie and one kranti share of Ticca Lands at Callynagore.

A ten annas thirteen gundahs one cowrie and one kranti share of Ticca Land at Bungshedharpore.

Ditto of Debutter Mehal.

Ditto of Ticca Lands at Alipore.

A sixteen annas share of Mehal Kanoongo.

Ticca Mehal at Sittagachee

Purchased Brommotter Lands

Mehal Muddhome Bhudhoo

Garden at Domeparrah, Joynagar

A Garden with Tenanted Land, situate at

Peepulputtee Lane, Bhowanepore, in Dhee

Punchannogram,

Lot 2.

In Zillah Rajshah.

1. Two annas share of Kismut Bhurrutpore &c. Tuppy Chawpollah Touzie No. 444 let out in Putnee lease.

2. Two annas share of Kismut Neiz Halsha Do. Do. Do.

3. Two annas share of Kismut Nundo Roypore Tuppy chopola, Towzie No. 445.

4. Two annas share of Kismut Nuncoory Nusker Tuppy Koosumly, Touzee No. 472 let out on Putnee lease.

Putnee Mehals.

5. Mouzah Falia &c. Tuppy Bash let out on Durputnee lease.

6. Twelve annas share of Mouzah Issur Burriah Tuppy Bash let out on Durputnee lease.

7. Dhee Nooroolabad Pergunnah Callygram.

8. 5 annas 7 gundahs and 1 cowrie share of Mouzah Burgatchee with Haut Burgachee Pergunnah Nuskepore let out on Durputnee lease.

9. Twelve annas share of Talook Dullubpore, Pergunnah Nuskepore Turruff Tuttehpore, Kismut Bulloo Decar and Kismut Bulladear.

10. Twelve annas share of Kismut Bhobun Nagore &c. Khareja Talook Doolubpore Pergunnah Nuskepore.

11. Five annas and ten gundahs share of Kismut Doorgadoho Polent Nuskepore Pergunnah Taherpore let out on Durputnee lease.

12. Eight annas share of Mouza Kharilo Putropore and Mouza Patropore Ekdeha, Kismut Kalooparrah and also five annas and ten gundahs share of Madhy-parrah Nuskepore Pergunnah Taherpore let out on Durputnee lease.

13. Mouzah Chaiesarra Akdeha Nuskepore Pergunnah Taherpore and Mouzah Sozoneypore Akdeha, Pergunnah Dhamila let out on Durputnee lease.

14. Turruff Konparrah Nuskepore Pergunnah Taherpore let out on Durputnee lease.

15. Purchased Jote in Tuppy Chappoyla Nundo Roypore let out on lease.

16. Purchased Lackraj in Mouzah Futtehpore let out on Mowrassee lease.

In Zillah Pubna.

17. Eleven gundahs and fourteen Kaj share Hoodah Nemye Churn and also one anna three gundahs and three cowries share of Hoodah Shomaj Pergunnah Katarmollah, Dhee Chalseenagore Towjie No. 211, let out on Putnee lease.

18. Two annas share of Kismut Shibpore No. 406 let out on Putnee lease.

টিক্ত ফেট রেলওয়ে।

মোকাশা বাটে ইক্টিয়ার এবং রেলগাড়ীর মাল ইত্যাদি বোঝাই এবং উবরা করিতে টেণ্ডার লইবার বিজ্ঞাপন।

এতদ্বারা জ্ঞাত করা যাইতেছে যে টিক্ত ফেট রেলওয়ের মোকাশা বাটে এক্ষেত্রে সকল প্রকার মাল লগেজ, প্যানেল ইত্যাদি রেলগাড়ী হইতে ইক্টিয়ার, নৌকা ও খেলাট এবং তথা হইতে রেল গাড়ীতে বোঝাই এবং উবরা করিবার জন্য গবর্ণমেন্ট হইতে কনট্রাক্ট দেওয়া যাইবে। আগামী সেপ্টেম্বর মাসের ৫ই তারিখ পর্যন্ত টেণ্ডার লওয়া যাইবে। আবেদনকারী গণকে এই তারিখ কিম্বা তৎপূর্বে আপনাপন টেণ্ডারের সহিত ৫০০, পাঁচ শত টাকা অগ্রিম রেজেক্টরি করিয়া মজফরপুরে অত্র রেলওয়ের ম্যানেজারের নিকট পাঠাইতে হইবে।

উল্লিখিত কনট্রাক্টের কার্য এই যে ইক্টিয়ার রেলওয়ের মোকাশা বাটে মাল গুদাম হইতে সকল প্রকার মাল আনিয়া টিক্ত ফেট রেলওয়ের ইক্টিয়ার, নৌকা, খেলাট ইত্যাদিতে বোঝাই করিতে হইবে, পরে এই সকল মাল ইক্টিয়ার এবং নৌকা ইত্যাদি হইতে গদ্যর উত্তর পার্শ্ব সিমরিয়া অথবা অন্য কোন বাটে এক্ষেত্রে পু টকরয়ের পার্শ্ব জমা করিয়া গাড়ীতে বোঝাই দিতে হইবে। আবার এই প্রকারে গদ্যর উত্তর পার্শ্বের মাল সকল গাড়ী হইতে প্লাট ফরমে এবং তথা হইতে ইক্টিয়ার ও নৌকা ইত্যাদিতে বোঝাই দিয়া দক্ষিণ পার্শ্বের আসিলে ইক্টিয়ার রেলওয়ের মোকাশা বাটে মাল গুদামে পড়িয়া দিতে হইবে। মাল সকল এক স্থান হইতে স্থানান্তরে নীত করিবার কালে তাহাতে যে কিছু লোকসান বা ডামেজ হইবে কনট্রাক্টরগণকে তাহার ক্ষতি পূরণ করিতে হইবে। এবং কার্য সকল সুচারুরূপে নির্বাহ হইবার জামিন স্বরূপ তাহাদিগকে ২০০০ হই হাজার টাকা জমা রাখিতে হইবে। প্রতি হাজার মণ মালে কত হার ধার্য হইলে কার্য সমাধা করিতে পারিবে আবেদনকারীগণকে তাহাও জানাইতে হইবে।

কয়লা চূর্ণ ইত্যাদি বোঝাই কিম্বা উবরা করিবার জন্য কনট্রাক্টরদিগের সহিত স্বতন্ত্র নিয়ম ধাৰ্য করা যাইবে।

তিনমাস নোটিসে উত্তর পক্ষই কনট্রাক্ট উঠাইয়া লইতে পারিবেন। গত ইংরাজ ১৮৮২ সালে প্রায় ৯৩০০০ তিরসকই হাজার মণ মাল বোঝাই এবং উবরা হইয়াছিল এবং বর্তমান বর্ষে লাইন বৃদ্ধি হওয়ায় মালেরও বৃদ্ধি হইবার সম্ভাবনা।

এই কনট্রাক্ট সম্বন্ধে অপরাপর যাহা কিছু জানিবার আবশ্যক ম্যানেজারের নিকট আবেদন করিলেই জানা যাইবে।

অনুমত্যানুসারে।

ডবলিউ, ই, হার্ট

ট্রাফিক সুপারিনটেন্ডেন্ট।

সমস্তিপুর তারিখ ১২ জুলাই ১৮৮৩ সাল।

THE adjournment of the *Special Meeting* of the Commissioners of the Town of Calcutta, which was held on the 8th June, will be held at the Town Hall, on Thursday, the 26th July 1883, at 3 p. m., for the purpose of resuming the consideration of the new rules of business as recommended by the Committee for the revision of rules and Bye-laws

C. W. HOPE.
Acting Secy. to the Corporation.

TO LET.

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ঘনরাম প্রণীত শ্রীধর্ম মঙ্গল প্রথম ও দ্বিতীয় খণ্ড প্রকাশিত হইয়াছে। এই রকম বার খণ্ড প্রকাশিত হইলে গ্রন্থ শেষ হইবে, টাকা আছে, হুন্দর হুন্দর ছবি আছে, কাগজ ভাল, ছাপা ভাল। প্রায় ১০০০ পৃষ্ঠায় শেষ হইবে।

শ্রীধর্ম মঙ্গল বঙ্গভাষায় এক অপূর্ণ মহাকাব্য, উজ্জল-ভর রত্ন। প্রায় দুই লক্ষ বৎসর পূর্বের এ গ্রন্থ এত দিন কীটপত পুণি আকারে মেঘাচ্ছাদিত স্বর্গের ন্যায় অগো-রবে বিরাট করিতেছিল, গোড়ের রাজা ইহার মূল স্বজ, ময়নাধিপতি লাউসেন ইহার নায়ক, ইহাতে বীররস আছে, করুণ রস আছে, প্রণয় রস আছে, কবিতা সকল সতেজ ও সহজ। ইহা পাঠ করিলে পাঠকগণ বৃত্তিতে পারিবেন, ইহা বাস্তবিক, মিল্টন, হোমর, বাল্জিলের সমতুল।

এই কয়েক মাস মধ্যে ঘনরামের আশাতিরিক্ত গ্রন্থিক হইয়াছে। আমরা কখন ভাবি নাই, জনসাধারণ এরূপ আগ্রহসহকারে এ গ্রন্থ পাঠ করিবেন, বাঙ্গালা দেশে প্রাচীন কাব্যগ্রন্থের দুই মাস মধ্যে দুই হাজার গ্রন্থিক হওয়া সামান্য কথা নহে, এত অধিক গ্রন্থিক হইয়াছেন বলিয়াই মূল্য আর ৪ চারি টাকা করিতে হইল না। এক্ষণে সমুদয় গ্রন্থের মূল্য ২১০ আড়াই টাকা হ্রি হই-রাছে, অগ্রিম মূল্য ভিন্ন কাহাকেও ঘনরাম দেওয়া যায় না। নমুনা দেখিতে চাহিলে এক খণ্ডের মূল্য ১০ চারি আনা পাঠাইলেই হইবে, গ্রন্থকগণ আমার নামে মণি-অর্ডার দ্বারা টাকা পাঠাইবেন।

কলিকাতা, (কলেজ ষ্ট্রীট)

ত্রিযোগেন্দ্রচন্দ্র বসু

৪১ নং চাঁপাতলা ফাট লেন।

ঘনরাম প্রকাশক।

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The sleepers to be sound, well seasoned sal or other approved timber 6 feet long by eight inches broad and four inches thick.

Tenders will be received at the office of undersigned at Saidpur up to noon of 30th July.

Specification of sleepers and terms of contract can be obtained on application.

No tender will be entertained, if not in the pre-scribed form, which can be obtained from the Super-visor of way and works' office on payment of Rs. 2.

The Supervisor of way and works does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

A deposit of Rs. 2,000 as earnest money will be required with each tender, which will be returned, if the tender is not accepted.

By order,

W. O. RENNIE.

Supr. of way and works.

Supr. of way and works' Office,
Saidpur, the 7th July 1883.

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NOTICE.

The following Report of the Bengal Meteorological Department issued by orders of the Government of Bengal can be supplied to the public at the prices annexed :

1st.—Bay of Bengal Daily Report giving observa-tions taken at 17 stations on or near the coast of the Bay with a chart and summary. This is published in connection with the Calcutta Storm Signal Service. The report giving 10 A.M. observations of the day is distributed by peon in Calcutta after 4 P.M.

Price to subscribers in Calcutta Rs. 2 per mensem.

2nd.—Bengal Daily Report containing observations taken at 30 Meteorological stations and transmitted to Calcutta by weather telegrams with a brief sum-mary of the weather in Bengal during the preceding 24 hours. The report giving the 10 A.M. observa-tions of each day is printed in time for the evening mail. This report for the present will only be pub-lished during the south-west monsoon, i.e., from May 15th to November 15th.

Price Rs. 2-8 per mensem including postage.

3rd.—A weekly and monthly statement of Meteor-ological observations taken at 38 observing stations and of rainfall recorded at 160 sub-divisional stations together with summaries of the more important fea-tures of the Meteorology of the past week or month of the Province, and of the distribution of the rainfall and its variation from the normal. Price of the weekly report including postage Rs. 6 per annum, payable in advance and of the monthly summary Re-port Rs. 2 per annum, payable in advance.

Subscriptions payable to the Meteorological Re-porter to the Government of Bengal for the Bay of Bengal Daily Report, and to the Accountant and Treasurer, Bengal Secretariat for the other Reports.

(Sd.) JOHN ELIOT, M.A., F.R.S.,

Metorgel. Reporter to the Govt. of Bengal.

Meteorological Office, Bengal,

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The 10th July 1883.

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নব্যভারতের আকার রয়াল ৮ পেজী ও কথ্য; মূল্য—বাহার ৩১ সে আর্ষাচরণ পরে পাঠাইবেন, তাহাদের জন্য ৩ বাহারা ৩১ সে আর্ষাচরণ পূর্বে পাঠাইবেন তাহাদের জন্য ২১০ টাকা। পত্রাদি ও মূল্যাদি আবার নিকট পাঠাইতে হইবে।

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২১০। ৪ কর্ণওয়ালিস ষ্ট্রীট

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NOTICE.

S. C. Mookerji, M.D., C.M., C.S.S.C., Cambridge Specialist in obstetrics, in Surgery and Sanitary Science. Testimonials from the Universities of London, Cambridge, Edinburgh and Aberdeen and the Continental University of Vienna. Attended clinical lectures and took part in the practical work of treating diseases of the eye, ear, and throat in the General Hospital attached to the said famous University of Vienna has commenced practice in Calcutta.

Advice gratis between the hours of 4 and 5 P. M. at his residence No. 160, Bowbazar Street.

বাবু কালীপ্রসন্ন সেন কবিরাজ।

২৬ নং কলিকাতা কলিকাতা।

প্রশংসাপত্র।

আমি অতিশয় আনন্দ সহকারে প্রকাশ করিতেছি যে, আমার ভূতপূর্ব ছাত্র শ্রীযুক্ত কালীপ্রসন্ন সেন কবিরাজ সংস্কৃত ভাষায় ব্যুৎপন্ন ও স্বকীয় তীক্ষ্ণবুদ্ধি বলে বৈদ্যশাস্ত্রে অতি অল্পকাল মধ্যে বিলক্ষণ প্রবীণ ও পারদর্শী হইয়া উঠিয়াছেন। ** বাহাদের সহিত কালীপ্রসন্নের পরিচয় আছে, তাঁহারাই জানেন, কালীপ্রসন্ন কিরূপ অমায়িক ও সত্যপ্রিয় লোক। ** কালীপ্রসন্নের বিশেষ গুণ এই যে, ইনি স্বার্থপর হইয়া কখনই কাহাকে বঞ্চনা করেন না। ** আমার বিশ্বাস যে, বাহারা কালীপ্রসন্ন দ্বারা চিকিৎসা করাইবেন, তাঁহারাই নিশ্চয়ই অনেক সময়ে উপকার পাইবেন এবং বৈদ্য চিকিৎসার মহিমা অল্পভব করিতে পারিবেন।

শ্রীমহেশচন্দ্র ন্যায়রত্ন সংস্কৃত কলেজ।

My dear Kally Prosonno Baboo,

I have much pleasure to testify that I was much delighted with the conversation I had had with you on many occasions regarding the expositions of the principles on which the ancient Hindu Medical System is based. The arguments you brought forward to illustrate the principles were sound. The principle of treatment you adopt in the cure of diseases and the alleviation of suffering is good, and I have had occasion to hear of your success in the treatment of complicated chronic complaints. ** Though you are young, you are yet sound in your attainments. I have no doubt that, if you pursue the course you have adopted you will be an ornament to your profession.

Yours sincerely

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The Central Committee, appointed at the Public Meeting held on Wednesday the 16th of May 1883, request that all subscriptions, raised or to be raised to defray the heavy expenses incurring or to be incurred to obtain an authoritative decision of the important questions, involved in the recent proceedings against Babu Surendra Nath Bannerji, be paid to Babu Norendro Nath Sen, Editor of the *Indian Mirror*, Calcutta, who has kindly consented to act as Honorary Treasurer to the Committee.

All sums, already collected or to be collected, should, without loss of time, be remitted to Babu Norendro Nath Sen, who will duly acknowledge the receipts thereof privately as well as in the columns of the *Indian Mirror*. Those who do not wish to have their names published, will have their remittances acknowledged in any way they please.

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